

U.S. Republicans open convention

DALLAS (AP) — Republicans convened their 33rd national convention Monday with a row to delegates, "we're going to campaign on the strongest economy in three decades and seven presidents." President Ronald Reagan, not waiting for renomination, headed back onto the campaign trail. The delegates, escaping 100°F (37°C) heat outside, basked in the air conditioned confines of the Dallas convention centre as Chairman Frank R. Fahrenkopf Jr. opened the speechmaking with the ritual blast at the opposition. He described last month's Democratic convention in San Francisco as "a party of pressure groups" and called Walter Mondale "just a man who can't say no." In Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Reagan stepped up his attack on Mr. Mondale, saying the Democrats' call for a tax increase is a "typical knee-jerk (automatic) reaction."

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Arab children leave after cultural event

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab children from Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain left Amman after participating in the eight-day third joint Arab cultural programme which began in Amman on Aug. 12. Heads of the children's delegations voiced their happiness over attending the programme and expressed their deep appreciation and thanks to Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor for hosting the event. They also paid tribute to the friendly welcome they received in Jordan and added that this year's event achieved its goals in full.

Israel jails ex-collaborator

AMMAN (Petra) — Bishara Qumseyeh, a former head of village leagues in the occupied West Bank has been sentenced by the Israeli occupation authorities to seven years in prison, while his four sons have been given various prison terms. News coming from the occupied Arab territories say that the Israeli authorities are preparing charges against all village league heads who collaborated with the Israeli authorities over the past two years.

Arafat leaves Jeddah after talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat left Saudi Arabia Sunday night after talks with King Fahd which he said had dealt with efforts to reconcile factions within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Arab issues. The Saudi Press Agency, which reported the PLO chairman's departure, gave no further details on the talks, held in the Saudi Red Sea city of Jeddah. Mr. Arafat's talks in Saudi Arabia, the PLO's main financial backer, were held as major factions reaffirmed the need to convene the PLO's parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council (PNC), before mid-September.

Sri Lankan aide in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior official from Sri Lanka, which recently renewed limited ties with Israel, held talks Monday with Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kinche. Douglas J.F. Liyanage, secretary of state for the interior and information, on a private trip, was the highest-ranking Sri Lankan to visit here since diplomatic relations were severed in 1970, an Israeli official said. Israel has provided "counter-insurgency advice" to Sri Lanka, where Tamil separatist guerrillas have begun a new offensive.

30 reported hurt in London crash

LONDON (AP) — A subway train crashed into the rear of a second train in East London Monday, and about 30 passengers were hurt, police said. A spokesman for London Transport said two westbound trains collided at 12:53 p.m. (11:53 GMT) near the Leyton Station on the central line, but could not confirm that passengers were injured.

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Assad's envoy meets Lebanese leaders Syria seeks to defuse new clashes in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Monday sent one of his top advisers to Lebanon quell the worst flare-up in the Lebanese civil war in six weeks and to try to activate a stalled plan to deploy Lebanese troops in hills above Beirut.

After a third successive night of mountain fighting between rival militias, Syrian General Mohamad Kholi met President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Mr. Gemayel's native village of Bikfaya.

But as Gen. Kholi's four hours of talks with the Lebanese leaders drew to an end, police said fresh hostilities broke out in the central mountains overlooking Beirut for a third straight day.

A police statement said army troops and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militiamen traded sporadic volleys of machine gun fire around the central mountain towns of Souq Al Gharb and Aitah as well as in the area of Shweifat and Kfarshima in the foothills south of the capital.

Local radio stations voiced fears the fresh exchanges might ignite heavier fighting similar to the seven-hour duels with artillery, multiple rocket launchers and tank cannons at Souq Al Gharb Sunday night and early Monday.

Police described the overnight clashes as the worst breach in the ceasefire that has generally quieted the violence around the Lebanese capital since July 4. Shells crashed into and around President Gemayel's government palace in suburban Baabda and 12

civilians were wounded elsewhere, according to police. The 42-year-old Gemayel, who was out of the palace with his family when the shells struck, received Gen. Kholi at his summer palace in the mountain resort town of Bikfaya in the Christian hinterland northeast of Beirut on Monday.

Syria, which strongly supports Mr. Karami's "national unity" government, wants an end to the mountain clashes as soon as possible to consolidate security in Beirut, where troops deployed early last month to stop months of militia fighting.

Gen. Kholi's visit may pave the way for the cabinet to relaunch the much-revised mountain security plan at its Wednesday session. It approved one version when it last met on Aug. 8.

'Reforms under way'

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) Monday quoted Mr. Karami as saying his government was poised to start work on political reforms crucial to the country's future stability.

In an interview with KUNA, Mr. Karami also said unity among his people was essential to bring an end to the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

He cautioned that it would take time to achieve results in the security plan for the mountains and called for compromise by all sides.

Steps would be taken soon in response to calls by the Shi'ite Muslim Amal and mainly Druze PSP for faster progress towards reforms giving Muslims greater say in the Lebanon's running, he said.

"We are on the verge of beginning on the road of political reforms, because we have become more reassured about (containing) the struggles which claimed an increasing number of innocent lives," he added.

PSP leader and cabinet minister Walid Junblatt has linked future stages of the security plan to reforms to give Muslims more political power.

Minister Nabih Berri, who also heads Amal, wants Mr. Karami to give top priority to reopening the road to the Israeli-occupied south to connect his Shi'ite constituents in Beirut with their southern kinsmen.

But the anti-Syrian "Lebanese Forces" militia refuses to dismantle a lucrative checkpoint on the coast road, north where it collects taxes on commercial vehicles.

Syria hopes its latest intervention will end more than a month of wrangling inside the cabinet, which had to cancel its scheduled session last week because of unresolved disputes.

It required a visit to Bikfaya by Syrian Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam in June to get ministers to endorse the cabinet's programme of political reforms and security measures.

Israel completes isolation of occupied southern Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israel tightened its grip on South Lebanon Monday by closing the only roads linking the area with the rest of the country, police said.

Israeli occupation forces stopped vehicles and pedestrians from using the inland mountain roads running through the mainly Druze villages of Bateer and Niha as part of new security measures.

An Israeli spokesman here said the closure would be in force for three days. After that the road through Bateer will be open only for pedestrians, who will be taken to the southern town of Jezzine in cars provided by the Israelis.

Lorries and light trucks will have to unload their goods on one side of the crossing and transfer them to vehicles on the other side, the spokesman said.

The Israelis were already subjecting traffic through Bateer to stringent checks, but they claim the tougher restrictions are needed to prevent commando attacks on them and their local militia allies.

In the latest such attack, an Israeli patrol came under rocket and small-arms fire at dawn Monday near the village of Hinniyyeh, southeast of Tyre. Police said an Israeli vehicle was hit and its occupants were wounded.

The new restrictions follow the closing last month of Israel's "isolation office" in the Beirut suburb of Ibbayeh at the insistence of the Lebanese government. The office issued "permits" to travellers entering the south.

Military sources said the new measures would be similar to those at the two Jordan River bridges, which have been in operation since shortly after Israel occupied the West Bank in 1967.

At the Jordan River, passengers undergo a thorough search of their belongings and sometimes are strip-searched.

The sources, quoted by the Associated Press, said the procedures to be imposed in Lebanon were not final, and they refused to go into details. "The Jordan River will be our model," said one official.

Bateer has been remain crossing point into the south since Lebanese militias closed the coastal road southward from Beirut last February.

Israel built a terminal at the Awali Bridge crossing point on the coast north of Sidon that could process as many as 16 vehicles at a time, but the terminal fell into dis-

use when the road was closed.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami accused Israel Saturday of "inhuman repression" against the residents of South Lebanon, and charged that the United States had refused to use its influence to soften Israeli measures.

Israeli officials rejected the charges, saying the Lebanese government was responsible for severing all contacts with Israel that could ease the hardships in the south.

Meanwhile security forces in South Lebanon Sunday submitted a report to the acting interior minister, Joseph Skav, on operations embarked on by the Israeli army in the Litani area two days ago.

A team of Israeli engineers has started cutting a 17-kilometre underground tunnel which might be used for diverting waters from the Litani River to northern Israel, reports said.

The reports said that such a tunnel will end in Galilee area. Lebanese press said that such a project will deprive about 250 Lebanese villages of drinking water, and will affect the agricultural crops in the area.

Labour, Likud report progress in talks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Leaders of Israel's two major parties expressed hope Monday that their first agreement on a foreign policy issue would give momentum to faltering talks aimed at forming a broad-based coalition government.

The general statement agreed upon Sunday night called for eventual withdrawal from South Lebanon, "according to a government decision," but set no timetable.

It was the first accord reached between the two parties since they began negotiating a joint government after the inconclusive July 23 national election.

The statement is "general enough to allow each side to keep its own ideology," caretaker Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman, Yossi Ahimeir, told the Associated Press.

But Mr. Ahimeir said the statement represented significant progress because it was the first common document to emerge from the talks.

The Likud administration previously had insisted that several "security" considerations be met before it would publicly discuss withdrawal, while Labour leaders called for withdrawal within six months.

"I don't think either of the two camps has changed its policy," said Abba Eban, former foreign minister in a Labour administration and a member of the negotiating team.

"But if there is a will to sit together, it is possible to reach formulas that will allow us to move the argument from the street and the front pages to the government," Mr. Eban told army radio.

Eban named speaker

Meanwhile, the Israeli parliament's steering committee voted to name Mr. Eban acting

speaker of the 120-member parliament until a permanent speaker is elected.

Political deadlock, resulting from last month's indecisive election, has prevented the election of a permanent speaker responsible for arranging parliamentary affairs.

Labour and Likud still disagree on the division of power in the new cabinet, and an overall accord on foreign policy would not guarantee success for the talks.

Both Mr. Shamir and Labour's Premier-designate Shimon Peres claim the right to be prime minister, but they were delaying a meeting to thrash out the problem.

But Labour and Likud leaders reported Sunday's meeting produced some progress on another issue: future Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. Officials said they hoped to reach a compromise agreement at their next meeting Tuesday.



A U.S. navy flight handler stands on the dock of the USS Shreveport, one of the multi-national fleet in the Red Sea, while a minehunting helicopter takes off Sunday (AP wirephoto)

Mines elude Red Sea, Suez hunters

CAIRO (R) — Mines which have damaged at least 18 ships in the Red Sea since early July Monday continued to elude a multinational fleet of minehunters scouring the waterway, as two Soviet navy vessels were reported joining the search.

Egyptian naval officers at Adabiya naval base near Suez told reporters four British minehunters and their support ship had been out at all night searching the Gulf of Suez with sensitive sonar equipment.

U.S. anti-mine helicopters had been scanning the central part of the waterway, but no mines had yet been found, they said.

Western diplomatic sources in the South Yemeni capital, Aden, meanwhile said two Soviet minehunters which entered the Red Sea on Sunday were expected to sweep the area around the Bab Al Mandeb strait, the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

They could not confirm that another Soviet minehunter was already operating in the area but said they suspected it was. The Soviet Union has naval facilities in South Yemen.

In Sanaa, North Yemen, western diplomatic sources said they believed French minesweepers en route to the Red Sea would operate off the coast of Djibouti at the request of the government there. They said the North Yemeni navy had been searching its own waters without outside assistance so far.

Suez Canal Authority sources said the French frigate Commandant Platon passed through the Suez Canal Monday.

Two other French minesweepers, the Cantho and Dompaire, with their support ship Isard are already operating in the Red Sea along the Saudi coastline.

Diplomatic sources in Jeddah said French minesweepers and three U.S. Sea Stallion helicopters, operating independently, were sweeping Yanbu and Jeddah ports and their approaches.

Spokesmen for the countries taking part in the minesweeping operation have been at pains to stress that the British, French and U.S. ships have been cooperating on a bilateral basis with the governments involved.

Indian, Pakistani envoys tour Gulf on peace bid

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Indian and Pakistani officials were touring the Gulf Monday apparently seeking support for new diplomatic missions to end the Iran-Iraq war at a time when Tehran is reportedly gearing up to launch a long-awaited ground offensive into southern Iraq.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Yacoub Khan visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar and said his country supports the resumption of mediation bids by Islamic nations to end the war.

Indian Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Ramesh Bhandary was on a similar tour that took him to Kuwait and Baghdad, and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said in Saudi Arabia that his talks with King Fahd centred on fostering diplomatic campaigns to end the 46-month-old war.

The consultations also coincide with the escalation of the so-called tanker war two weeks ago following a month-long lull.

'Iraqi chemical weapons plant nearing completion'

NEW YORK (AP) — Iraq, with the assistance of West German technicians, is nearing completion of a huge plant capable of producing the deadly chemical tabun and possibly mustard gas. Newsweek magazine says in an upcoming issue.

Small portions of the plant may already be working, the weekly news magazine said, and the complex will be completely operational within several weeks.

Newsweek — quoting what it said were "highly-placed foreign and U.S. sources" — said American officials once considered

staging an air strike against the complex. The idea was abandoned, the magazine said, when U.S. officials realised that the plant is located too close to Baghdad, and an attack could release a lethal cloud of nerve gas and endanger the city's millions of inhabitants.

Iran is locked in a 47-month war with Iraq, and has accused its Gulf neighbour of using chemical weapons.

Excerpts of the Newsweek report, to be published Aug. 27, were released Sunday.

Ferraro reveals discrepancy in taxes

WASHINGTON (R) — Democratic vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro Monday released tax returns for the past five years showing she and her husband owed the government more than \$50,000 in back taxes and interest. Mrs. Ferraro and her husband John Zaccaro, a real estate developer, made available their tax returns dating back to 1978 after an audit by a major accounting firm. The release ended weeks of speculation about the couple's financial dealings, a factor that has weighed heavily on the Democratic campaign to unseat Republican President Reagan.

Abu Odeh returns after delivering King's message to Mubarak

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh returned to Amman Monday from Cairo after delivering a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and was believed to be carrying a message from Mr. Mubarak to King Hussein.

Reuters quoted Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources in Alexandria, where Mr. Abu Odeh met Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Mr. Mubarak's adviser Osama Al Baz on Monday, as saying that the court minister was carrying a message back to King Hussein from the Egyptian president.

Mr. Abu Odeh held a four-hour meeting with Mr. Mubarak on Sunday during which he delivered the King's message.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said in Amman that Mr. Abu Odeh also conveyed a verbal message to Mr. Ali from Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat on bilateral relations.

After his meeting with Mr. Mubarak on Sunday, Mr. Abu Odeh told reporters: "I relayed a message from King Hussein concerning national and international issues and we also discussed bilateral relations."

King Hussein's and Mr. Mubarak's messages dealt with latest moves in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Baz told reporters after meeting Mr. Abu Odeh and Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali that the letters concerned "possible choices for moving the peace process along given recent developments and those expected through 1984."

He did not elaborate, but reiterated Egyptian support for an international conference on the Middle East.

Mr. Baz also said that a meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Economic Committee would be held in October.

Military governor reduces jail terms for embezzlers

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has reviewed and amended verdicts passed by the military court sentencing 26 employees of the Jordan Gulf Bank to prison terms ranging from three months to 15 years.

According to the governor's decision, the bank's manager and his assistant, George Sabah Fuqus and Kader Yousef Suleiman, who were sentenced in April 1984 to 15 years each in addition to fines will serve only 10 years each with hard labour. The decision did not alter the amount of fines imposed on them.

Two other employees of the bank who were sentenced to 15 years with hard labour will serve only 7½ years each and will have to pay only half the amount of fines imposed on them, according to the Aug. 16 decision of the military governor.

Another employee who was sentenced to 15 years in prison while not paying the fine imposed on him, the decision said.

Another employee, who was sentenced to five years will have to serve only one year and will not have to pay any fine, according to the decision.

The decision reduced to half the prison terms of 10 other employees of the bank.

The military governor also found 10 of the accused not guilty.

JPA president denounces conference in Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Press Association (JPA) President Mahmoud Al Kayed Monday denounced a decision by the International Journalists Association (IJA) to hold its forthcoming conference in occupied Jerusalem.

In a cable he sent to the Arab Journalists Federation, Mr. Kayed said all journalists and pressmen in Jordan view the international association's decision as "provocative" and "subjugation to Israeli blackmail."

Mr. Kayed appealed to the Tunisian Journalists Association, which is the only Arab member in the Brussels-based IJA, to withdraw from the organisation in protest against the decision.

In Beirut, the president of the Lebanese Journalists Association, Mohammad Ba'albaki, has also denounced the IJA decision.

Mr. Ba'albaki said: "We totally reject this decision," describing it as "flagrant violation of the United Nations resolutions and international charters."

Mr. Ba'albaki called on the Arab Journalists Federation and Arab press unions to stand against the implementation of the IJA decision, which he also described as a challenge to world journalists, and called IJA members to pressure the organisation to rescind its decision.

One of the PLO leaders who would have been expected to attend a council meeting was George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

But Mr. Jibril said that Mr. Habash had assured him he would not attend if the "national alliance" did not.

Mr. Habash had conveyed his position on the planned council session in a Sunday night meeting with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the Jordan Times has learned.

Algiers was selected as the tentative site for the council meeting. The PLO dissidents expressing opposition to such a session were Samir Ghoshe of the Popular Struggle Front, Ahmad Jibril of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, Issam Al Kade of Saiga and a leader of rebels from Mr. Arafat's main-stream Fatah movement who uses the code name Qadri.

Tehran revives talk of fresh offensive

TEHRAN (AP) — Iran is reportedly gearing up for a new offensive against Iraq and has already mobilised thousands of volunteers to the battlefield, Iranian newspaper reports said Sunday.

A top Iranian official was quoted as saying the attack could take place "soon" upon expiration of a deadline to meet Iranian demands, including the fall of the Iraqi government.

Iran's minister in charge of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, Mohsen Rafiqdoust, told Tehran's daily Sobh-Azadegan: "Iran is ready for a military operation as soon as the grace period (to Iraq) expires."

"We shall witness an offensive by the Islamic combatants," he added in an interview.

It was not clear when the Iranian deadline was expected to expire. Meanwhile, the English-language Tehran Times daily said "massive dispatches" of Iranian volunteers to the battlefront were underway since the recent mobilisation began a few weeks ago.

The newspaper gave no figures, but said several thousand men from all over Iran had been marching to the front.

The official Islamic Republic News Agency, IRNA, said Iraqi artillery fire damaged 23 houses and a school in the southern city

of Abadan since Friday. The reports could not be independently confirmed. Foreign reporters have not been allowed to the Iranian front since mid-July.

Parliament approves ministers

The Iranian parliament Friday approved the nominations of three new ministers and allowed Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi to take over responsibility for two other ministries for two months.

The decision eased an embarrassing situation for Mr. Mousavi, who lost a quarter of his cabinet last week when parliament refused the ministers' votes of confidence.

Three replacements — for industry, culture and higher education and for health — were approved with comfortable majorities, but only after some assembly members accused the government of rushing the nominations through.

Critics said parliament had not been given sufficient time to probe

their backgrounds. Mr. Mousavi defended the new ministers against what he himself said were letters of criticism circulating among assembly members.

The majlis also authorised Mr. Mousavi to take responsibility for the still-vacant ministries of defence and education.

After five ministers were sacked last week, Majlis Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani cancelled parliament's summer recess, making it impossible for members, including clerical, to make the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.

Two of the new ministers, Ali Reza Marandi at health and Gholamreza Shafei at industries were previously deputy ministers and some Majlis members wondered aloud why they had not helped their ministers to run the departments more efficiently.

During the confidence debate, all but a few ministers were heavily criticised for inefficiency, mismanagement and favouritism. Officials said Sunday that an expert at the Industries Ministry and five others, all at the Ministry of Heavy Industries, had been accused of taking bribes of about 30 million rials (\$340,000) from 14 factories and industrial units.



BRITONS IN ACTION: British crewmen transfer minehunting equipment and supplies to ships of the Royal Navy engaged in minesweeping operations in the Red Sea (AP wirephoto)

Experts begin Amman meeting on Arab consultation services

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A four-day meeting of experts on administrative consultations in Arab countries, organised by the Amman-based Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS), in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was inaugurated here Monday at the AOAS offices.

Speaking at the opening session of the Arab conference, AOAS Director Dr. Nasser Sayegh said the experts' meeting here comes to determine a formula which should control the Arab consultancy action and to upgrade Arab consultation services, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported.

Dr. Sayegh highlighted the necessity to work towards an assessment of the various Arab projects which were started in the late seventies.

He said many of these projects are in need for re-evaluation and revision, pointing out that this is a task which could be handled by through consultancy services.

The AOAS director called on Arab countries to depend on Arab consultancy experts who have proved "their excellent abilities which compete with foreign expertise."

UNDP Resident representative in Amman, Mr. Adnan Raouf, said that the United Nations programme contributes in offering technical help and support for the AOAS to develop its operations under an agreement signed between the two parties.

Mr. Raouf briefed on the UNDP activities which benefit 157 countries divided into geographical groups and areas to facilitate assistance programmes.

He said the agreement between AOAS and UNDP which ends this year, will be renewed for another two years.

Chief UNDP expert at the AOAS Dr. Ali Al Meer, also speaking at the opening session, expressed his hope that the meeting would crystallise recommendations that could bridge the gap between administration experts, Arab institutions and decision makers in these institutions.

Participating in the four-day meetings are 20 experts occupying top positions in administration and production institutes as well as consultants in Arab governmental institutions beside AOAS experts.

The conference aims at discussing Arab administrative problems through an exchange of ideas in the light of past Arab experience in this field as well as various problems facing the progress of Arab administrative and consultation sciences.

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UNIDO conference seeks end to Gulf war

VIENNA (Petra) — Representatives of 139 industrial and developing countries, taking part in the fourth United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference, Monday concluded their 19 day meeting, which was dedicated to subjects related to industrialisation and development in the Third World countries.

At the end of their meeting, they adopted a decision, introduced by Iraq, calling for an end to the Iran-Iraq war. This was rejected by Iran and Israel whose representatives said that such a decision has nothing to do with the conference.

Responding to this, head of the Iraqi delegation to the meetings, Hisham Al Shawi, said the Gulf war issue was very much related to the conference because the war wastes human and financial resources much needed for industrialisation and development — two issues which form the core of the UNIDO conference.

"Issuing a decision on the necessity to stop this war and to mobilise the resources of the two countries for development purposes is the responsibility of the international community, Dr. Shawi said.

Conferees also adopted a number of decisions, which include lifting the burdens placed by the Israeli occupation authorities on the Palestinian industries.

They also called for extending immediate medium and long term assistance to Lebanon to help reconstruct the industrial sector which has been destroyed by the civil war.

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resources much needed for industrialisation and development — two issues which form the core of the UNIDO conference.

"Issuing a decision on the necessity to stop this war and to mobilise the resources of the two countries for development purposes is the responsibility of the international community, Dr. Shawi said.

Conferees also adopted a number of decisions, which include lifting the burdens placed by the Israeli occupation authorities on the Palestinian industries.

They also called for extending immediate medium and long term assistance to Lebanon to help reconstruct the industrial sector which has been destroyed by the civil war.

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Congressman minimises effects of Red Sea mines

KUWAIT (AP) — A U.S. congressman was quoted Sunday as minimising the effects of mines in the Red Sea on maritime navigation in the waterway.

"There is no need for panic because the mining has not seriously affected navigation," Congressman Stephen Solarz, Democrat, N.Y., told the independent newspaper Al Qabas.

"All ships which have been hit were not seriously damaged," said Mr. Solarz in the interview which was published in Arabic.

Underwater explosions as a result of the mines in the northern and southern parts of the Red Sea have damaged at least 17 vessels over the past week.

In response to a question on the fallouts of the 46-month-old Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Solarz said:

"There are interests for the United States and Kuwait to keep the Gulf open for navigation to all states and prevent any new escalation of the Iran-Iraq war."

Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, with whom Mr. Solarz conferred, was quoted last Friday as saying in an interview that foreign intervention, either from the West or the East in the Gulf war "would further aggravate the situation and will not solve the problem."

Kuwait, along with Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab states in the lower Gulf region, have been geared to various diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the war between their two neighbours in the north, especially after the war began spilling out this summer on their vital oil tanker lanes.

Kuwait uses ties with 2 superpowers to boost defences

By Rory Channing
Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait, acutely aware of its uncomfortable proximity to the Gulf war's frontlines, has taken maximum advantage of its ties with both Moscow and Washington to quickly boot its defences against possible attack by Iran.

But its recent arms deals briefly bruised relations with the United States and underlined the delicate balancing act it conducts as the only Gulf state to have diplomatic relations with both superpowers.

After threats by Tehran that it would punish Arab nations which supported Iraq in the four-year-old war, Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Ahmad Al Sabah visited Washington and Moscow recently and clinched important arms deals with both.

Both sparked controversy and the Soviet deal threatened to stall a slow mend in U.S.-Kuwaiti ties after a series of differences.

Washington voiced concern at reports, apparently unfounded,

that Kuwait had arranged to buy Soviet arms worth \$300 million after the U.S. refused a Kuwaiti request for Stinger anti-aircraft missiles in an earlier arms package.

But Western diplomats here said they had been told that the reported sale was highly exaggerated. "The U.S. is happy the balance in arms supplies has not been upset," said one.

Diplomats said the \$300 million figure appeared to have been confused with the cumulative cost of arms purchases from the Soviet Union until the latest deal, signed this week.

This compares with about \$1.1 billion in arms and training provided by Washington over the years, they said.

The Soviet supplies are expected to include the improved version of the SAM-7 surface-to-air missile to try offset the loss of the Stinger.

Washington withheld the shoulder-fired Stinger under pressure from Israel and an Israeli lobby in the U.S. which, conscious of Kuwait's large Palestinian pop-

ulation, feared they could fall into the hands of anti-Israeli guerrilla groups.

The major thrust of U.S. aid is to upgrade Kuwait's early warning system, which an American study identified as a soft spot in its air defences which no number of missiles could make up for, the diplomats said.

The aim is to enable Kuwaiti air defence controllers to mesh rapid-alert data from AWACS

(Airborne Warning And Control) planes already received by Saudi Arabia with Kuwait's existing U.S.-made improved-Hawk air defence missile system.

Diplomats say the two deals should blunt the threat of air raids on vulnerable oil plant and other installations by Iran, whose nearest base is only a few minutes flying time away.

In apparent reprisal for Kuwait's support of Baghdad, Iran bombed an oil gathering station in

the northern desert in 1981. Three Kuwaiti tankers and three operated by its oil customers have been hit in recent months in attacks blamed on Iran.

Diplomats said the increased emphasis this year on defence buying follows stepped-up efforts the previous year to upgrade military capability to face any spillover from the Gulf war.

These apparently included major purchases from France of more Mirage jets, Matra and Shalima missiles and advanced Thomson radar. Kuwait has also opened talks with Britain on replacing its Chieftain tanks, the bulwark of its land force, but deliveries are unlikely before the early 1990s.

Yet despite the surge of interest in new arms, diplomats say, Kuwait's potential defence build-up is limited.

"It's likely to remain a military lightweight in the region, dwarfed by neighbours Saudi Arabia and Iraq," one diplomat said.

Its small population of around 1.6 million, with an armed force of only 13,000, limits its ability to

absorb much more armour without reinforcement by foreign forces to use it. "That's highly improbable," the diplomat said.

Diplomats believe, therefore, that despite its improved ability to counter the most immediate threat of Iranian air attack, Kuwait remains vulnerable to other potential threats unless its Gulf allies come to its aid.

Military options will thus continue to play a secondary role to its traditional emphasis on diplomacy.

"Having a foot in the camp of each superpower could widen the scope for this, and perhaps also be a psychological deterrent (to any attack)," the diplomat said.

Diplomats noted much of Kuwait's past defence planning focused on the threat of renewed hostilities with Iraq.

Despite its support for Baghdad against Iran, including several billion dollars in aid, anxiety persists over a long-standing border dispute and the fact that Baghdad has never relinquished its claim to sovereignty over Kuwait.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

17:00... Karam
17:45... Cartoons
18:20... Children Programme
18:55... Sports
19:20... News in Arabic
20:00... News in Arabic
20:30... News in Arabic
21:00... News in Arabic
21:30... News in Arabic
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RADIO JORDAN

07:00... Light Music
07:30... News Desk
08:00... Morning Show
08:30... News Summary
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WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre Tel. 44371
American Centre Library Tel. 4320
British Council Tel. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009
Goethe Institute Tel. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 6651

Academic year to start Sept. 11, ministry says

AMMAN (Petra) — All government and private schools will open their doors to students in the various cycles of education on Sept. 11 which will mark the beginning of the first semester of the scholastic year 1984/1985, the Ministry of Education announced Monday. The ministry also said that the first semester examination will be held on Dec. 5 and will last for one week.

Teaching staff will report to their schools as of Aug. 27 to prepare for the re-sit examinations which will take place on Sept. 1 for

all pupils, except for the first secondary students in the industrial stream. Studies at community colleges will start on Sept. 22, and teaching staff will report to work on Aug. 27, the Ministry of Education also said.

Meanwhile Minister of Education, Hikmat Al Saket decided to appoint 212 fresh graduates from the University of Jordan and the Yarmouk University from among those committed to serve with the Ministry of Education as teachers.

French company investigates compound fertilisers project

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Secretary General of the Arab Fertilisers Federation Ma'moun Abu Khader Monday said that a French company is currently undertaking a technical and economical study on a project for producing compound fertilisers in Jordan.

The project is one of the most important and largest economic projects in the Arab World.

The Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), the Jordan Fertilisers Industries Company (JFIC) and the Jordan Potash Company (JPC) will participate in the implementation of the project, according to Dr. Abu Khader.



NOOR MEETS YOUNG STRINGS: Her Majesty Queen Noor, Chairman of the Higher Committee for Jerash Festival Sunday visited the Jerash festival site where she watched performances by the Jordanian Al Jil troupe and the American Young

Strings in Action Orchestra which is made up from children between the ages of six and 20. Queen Noor met with the children after their performance and also toured the exhibitions staged at the festival (Petra photo) (See Jerash Festival story below)

Save the Children Federation team departs after exploratory visit to Jordan

By Sana Attiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Members of the visiting American Save the Children Federation (SCF) left Amman Monday after a week-long visit to the country. During their visit they met with Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Prince Hassan, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud, the minister of social development, the director of the Urban Development Department, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and government officials.

During their stay in Jordan the SCF team visited a number of rural villages and squatter areas in Amman and investigated the possibility of opening a Save the Children

programme in Jordan. The 52-year-old non-profit organisation is based in Westport, Connecticut (USA), and operates all over the United States and in 37 countries around the world. The SCF is funded by individual donations from over 200 corporations, 60 foundations, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and several United Nations agencies.

In the Middle East there are Save the Children programmes in the West Bank and Gaza, Lebanon, Egypt and Tunisia. The federation became interested in opening a programme here in Jordan because of their work in the area and because of the close contacts of their staff in East Jerusalem have with organisations and individuals in Jordan.

President of the Save the Children Federation, David Guyer, has been visiting several countries in the Middle East to review the projects in these countries. In an interview with the Jordan Times Mr. Guyer explained that the purpose of Save the Children is to provide a happier life for children by improving the entire environment of the community through better education, nutrition programmes and productivity projects by operating multi-purpose community centres that have health facilities, daycare facilities, preschool and sports activities and training for women.

Mr. Neil Keny, a Save the Children representative in Lebanon, said that there are 3 types of programmes operating there; the community social development, economic rehabilitation and emergency rehabilitation programmes. Mr. Keny said that the Save the Children sponsors 11 health clinics, agricultural projects and daycare centres to improve the social status of people. Mr. Keny said that economic rehabilitation involves providing loans to individuals such as farmers, artisans and shopkeepers to assist their businesses and to help them stand on their feet again after the damages of war.

"The emergency programme is for times of war and conflict," said

Mr. Keny, "and we provided basic supplies during the siege of 1982 and sent convoys to West Beirut to help the suffering," he added. Mr. Keny also said that all the members who volunteered in the rehabilitation programmes, were Lebanese individuals.

Both Mr. Guyer and Mr. Keny said they were very impressed with the openness and cordiality of the members of the Jordanian government and communities whom they met during this exploratory phase in Jordan. Staff members of Save the Children from the West Bank have been investigating the possibility of opening a programme in Jordan and the purpose of Mr. Guyer's visit was to put the final touches to the exploration. Mr. Guyer also added that he was very impressed with Amman's growth and development since his last visit here in 1964.

Next month Mrs. Judith Obermeyer, SCF regional director for the Middle East, accompanied by Mr. Neil Keny will return to Amman to work out the final details. Mr. Guyer is hoping to bring the people into the decision-making process of the Save the Children programme in Jordan, in collaboration with UNICEF, USAID, and appropriate ministries. "To feel a part of the organisation it is important to participate in the organising."



Mother and child from the Gaza Strip

Friendship Folklore Troupe present skilful, lively displays of regional Soviet dances

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — The ancient city of Jerash was bustling with life as the Third Jerash Festival of culture and arts continued for the third day.

Thousands of Jordanians, Arabs and other nationalities could be seen strolling up and down the old stone — paved streets of the city, each admiring things according to his or her interest.

The Jordan Armed Forces Band and the Yarmouk University Folklore Group performed for a large audience in the Forum while the Fubeis Folklore Group, sang Andalusian "Moushabhat" at the Sound and Light Theatre. At the Artemis Steps people enjoyed Arabic poetry and literature as well as a guitar recital performed by the famous Lebanese guitarist Jihad Askoul.

In the South Theatre there was a marvellous performance by the Friendship Folklore Troupe from the Soviet Union. This performance was presented by 20 dancers representing the 15 republics of the multi-national Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

The opening dances of this show superbly combined dances from different parts of the Soviet Union compiled in one ten-minute performance.

This was followed by an ensemble Caucasian dance performed by solo dancer La'ovira Nalbandyan. This dance represents the folk dances of the Black Sea republic of Georgia. Also, colourful dances from the Ukraine, Moldavia and Caucasus are presented by a couple of dancers, all highly appreciated by the audience.

The enthusiastic audience warmly applauded the spectacular old

Russian dance of the "Tzigan" which illustrated the promiscuous life of the gypsies.

From the Volga region a duo performed a comic dance followed by a solo dancer presenting the "Tadjib Dance" which is very similar to belly dancing. Children enjoyed the performance of the court jesters who performed summersaults and jumps similar to the royal shows of the 14th and 15th centuries.

A sword-fight dance tells the story of two young warriors from Haysour, Georgia, who both fell in love with the same girl. One of the men tries to kidnap her with the help of his friends, but the other warrior discovers the plot and calls for help to stop the kidnappers. A fierce sword fight ensued in the presence of the girl who drops her scarf ending this fight and announcing her love to one of them. The loser accepts the fact, and controlling his feelings, joins

the winner to honour the loved one.

In a small region south of Moscow the clay coloured doll industry is flourishing. The leader of the Soviet folk troupe, presented an astonishing, eye-opening dance of the colourful "Vyatskie toys" from this area.

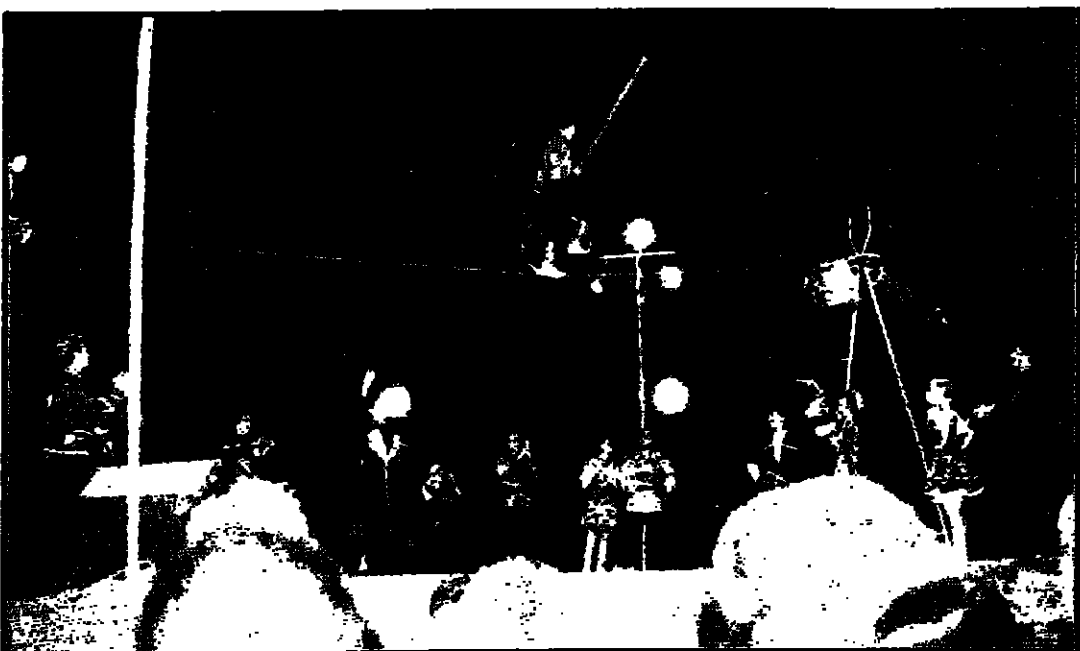
Seven drummers from the Caucasus played the rhytm drums, a famous melody in the Caucasus especially among the Armenians. Dances and sketches from Daghestan, the Baltic region and Belorussia were heartily applauded by the demanding audience who shouted encore after every performance. Another exotic dance from the Central Asian republic of Uzbek was also well received.

Just before the finale, eight male dancers and one female dancer, representing the whole Caucasus region, performed a dance competition in which each one of them demonstrated their excellent dance skills.

The finale was a colourful one in which the whole troupe, each dressed in the folk dress of the different republics of the Soviet Union, presented the skills of the region in a combined show that is called "The Friendship dance". One attraction in the Russian troupe was cancelled, the rope walking show which was not performed due to certain technical reasons.

Unlike other folk troupes the Friendship Folklore Troupe of the Soviet Union is accompanied by only one technician and two administrators. This troupe comprises the star dancers and performers of the famous 3,000 member Moscow-concert. The troupe has visited and performed in 50 to 60 countries abroad.

The Friendship Folklore Troupe will be visiting Aqaba on Aug. 20 where they will give two performances. They will then return to Amman on Aug. 23 to be televised by Jordan Television.



the Soviet Union perform their high-wire tightrope Members of the Friendship Folklore Troupe from act at the Third Jerash Festival (J.T. file photo)

National committee on vagabonds meets

Kana'an calls for unified efforts to curb begging

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an Monday outlined the importance of unifying official and public efforts to curb the begging phenomenon and stressed the need for drawing up an organisational framework and a schedule for the method of cooperation amongst the various parties.

Mr. Kana'an who presided over a meeting of the National Committee for the Prevention of Begging and Vagabonds also stressed that the sought organisational framework should represent a qualitative and practical development in the curative and preventive methods to be applied to rehabilitate beggars. For this purpose a technical committee has been formed, Mr. Kana'an said.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives from the Ministries of Education, Information, Awqaf, Interior, Culture and Youth, Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, Amman Municipality, Zakat Fund and the General Union of

Voluntary Societies. Development councils

Voluntary Societies.

Meanwhile the Ministries of Social Development and Agriculture decided to form a joint committee for discussing and modernising scopes of cooperation in the field of local communities through the councils which the Ministry of Social Development intends to establish.

The decision to form the committee was taken during meetings between Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Al Bashir and Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Kana'an.

Amman Municipality receives invitations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Municipality of Amman has received an invitation to attend a meeting to be held in the Spanish city of Valencia on Sept. 17 with the participation of representatives from the Arab Cities Organisation and the council of European municipalities.

Issues related to bilateral cooperation between the organisation's general secretariat and ways of strengthening and promoting this cooperation, especially in the field of expertise exchange, will be the topics of the two-day meeting.

Chinese press team discusses news exchange with Petra

AMMAN (Petra) — A Chinese press delegation headed by the deputy editor-in-chief of Xin Hua News Agency Mu Guang Ren concluded a week long visit to Jordan, during which they met with chief editors and information officials and discussed with them possibility of exchange of news between Jordan and the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Dawoudieh made a speech during the welcoming ceremony, held at the pilgrims city in Ghor Nemrein, in which he welcomed the pilgrims from the occupied territories and conveyed to them the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein.

The minister pointed out the facilities and services offered by the ministry to pilgrims during their passing through Jordan to the holy places in Saudi Arabia and said that these services will also be provided during their stay



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh (left) welcomes the first group of pilgrims from Palestinian territory occupied since 1948 at a ceremony Monday at the pilgrims' city of Ghor Nemrein (Petra photo)

Palestine pilgrims arrive en route to Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — The first group of pilgrims from Palestinian territory occupied since 1948 arrived here across the River Jordan Monday morning where they were received by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh.

Mr. Dawoudieh made a speech during the welcoming ceremony, held at the pilgrims city in Ghor Nemrein, in which he welcomed the pilgrims from the occupied territories and conveyed to them the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein.

The minister pointed out the facilities and services offered by the ministry to pilgrims during their passing through Jordan to the holy places in Saudi Arabia and said that these services will also be provided during their stay

in Saudi Arabia. "The ministry has made available the best means of transportation, suitable accommodation and the necessary services in addition to guidance and medical teams to look after pilgrims during their stay in Saudi Arabia", Mr. Dawoudieh said.

The occupied territories pilgrims expressed their appreciation and thanks to King Hussein and the Jordanian government for its efforts to make available all services and facilities. The ministry has provided the pilgrims city in Ghor Nemrein with a full medical team and an ambulance.

The first group of Jordanian Muslim Pilgrims, estimated at 1,000, left for the holy places in Saudi Arabia Sunday.

Picnickers cause forest fire

TAFIEH (J.T.) — Vacationers have caused yet another fire which this time burnt down forest trees on a 120-dunum area near here. A Civil Defence spokesman said that the fire occurred in the Hammanat Al Arbita district on Saturday evening and took several hours to extinguish.

He said that vacationers who were in the region made a fire for cooking and did not put it out before leaving the place.

Labour Ministry orders 58 workers to leave Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour Saturday ordered 29 foreign labourers to leave the country for violating recruitment regulations and because of the availability of Jordanian labour.

Earlier this week the ministry issued work permits to 58 labourers out of 466 who submitted recruitment applications to the ministry.

Alia rescues 108 travellers

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 108 passengers who were victims of a ticket fraud by travel offices in Cairo arrived in Amman Sunday after Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, sent a special plane to fly them here.

An Alia spokesman said that the passengers all carried air tickets to fly with the national airline but on arrival at Cairo airport they discovered that no seats were reserved for them.

JILTC, Austrian company discuss land transport issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Jordanian-Iraqi Land Transport Company (JILTC) Idd Al Fayed Monday concluded a four day visit to Austria where he held talks with officials from the Steyr Company on ways of overcoming difficulties obstructing the activities of the two companies.

The agreement stipulates that the Austrian company, Steyr, supervises and operates 350 trucks on behalf of the JILTC for 32 months in cooperation with a local company.

The JILTC has a fleet of 750 trucks and a JD 50 million capital shared equally by the Jordanian and Iraqi governments.

During his visit to Austria, Mr. Fayed toured the company's factories and was briefed on the latest systems applied in the field of maintaining all kinds of technical, administrative and organisational work. He also looked at the modern trucks manufactured by the company, which is the foremost company in Austria in the field of land transport.

Security department searches for kin of bus accident victim

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Public Security Department (PSD) is looking for the family of a man



Photograph of the bus accident victim issued by the Public Security Department who are trying to trace the family of the man.

who was killed in a road accident in the Raghdan Bridge area in Amman. The PSD appeals to all people who know anything about the man to report to Amman downtown police station.

Four people were also injured when the bus they were travelling in overturned and fell near Raghdan Bridge. The bus driver Ali Mohammad Al Makaydeh was among the injured people.

Initial investigations revealed that the accident was caused by faulty brakes which made the driver lose control over the vehicle. All the injured passengers and the driver are receiving treatment at Al Bashir hospital. The bus is owned by the Public Transport Corporation and the police are currently holding an investigation into the accident.

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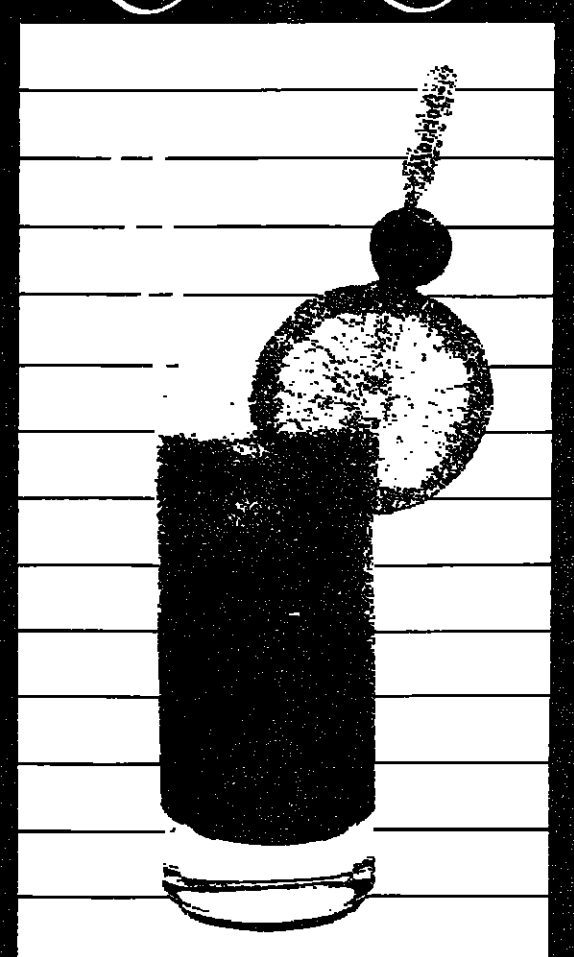
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U.S. should look deeper

IT IS a twist of irony that the United States has been calling for more international cooperation and coordination to combat "state-sponsored terrorism" instead of saving every effort for looking deeper into international conflicts that produce such a phenomenon. A fact Robert Sayre, director of the State Department's office of counter-terrorism and emergency planning, has overlooked in his speech on the subject to a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in New York last week, is the possible motivations behind "state-sponsored terrorism." The first U.S. response to the phenomenon, Mr. Sayre said, "is to defend ourselves."

Why, Mr. Sayre, would there be a need to build protective walls, barbed fences and break-proof structures around various U.S. buildings around the world if such missions implemented an even-handed policy towards international conflicts? Why is that the U.S. always says it aloud that its missions and personnel abroad could be the primary targets of terrorism but keeps silent over who could be the attackers and why?

It seems that the definition of "terrorist" in Washington's dictionary implies any one who does not follow the American line and certain U.S. policies which often defy logic. Take the Palestinian question and the Israelis' behaviour in the Middle East as an example. Do we have to go further?

But, in the end, does the U.S. or the Western nations realise that often it is their own step-motherly attitude towards some dictatorships and racist states and their over-patronising stand in matters related to others is the basic root of what Mr. Sayre describes as "terrorism"?

While we strongly condemn all forms of terrorism, state-sponsored and otherwise, we feel it worth pointing out to the people in Washington and other European capitals that if only they would look at things in a more even-handed manner they would know the motivations behind terrorist acts and could handle the whole situation better. However, we do agree that such a transformation cannot be brought into being overnight. But a serious effort on the part of the U.S. and Western nations could change the scene dramatically if only they would keep in view their own principles of "equal rights for every human being" and the "prerogative of all people to self-determination."

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Principled peaceful effort

SINCE THE U.N. Security Council issued its Resolution 242 on the Middle East crisis in 1967, Jordan has been pursuing all efforts for implementing that resolution and arriving at the aspired — for peace. Jordan believes that peace without a strong foundation of justice can be no peace at all and as King Hussein said, peace can be achieved when all states in the region will be able to have real security. Israel and the United States on the other hand have never wanted a peace based on justice and therefore did all they could to obstruct any path leading to that goal. Of late they have been accusing Jordan of laying obstacles in the way to peace, a thing that was denounced by King Hussein in his interview with the American television network CNN. He said that this accusation proves to the world that the U.S. and Israel continue to ignore the crux of the Middle East crisis and tend to handle only issues of minor importance, and this has been the reason for the failure of U.S. policies in this region. Also U.S. failure stems from the fact that it has not played a role of mediator but rather an ally of Israel, supporting all its aggressive policies. Jordan has worked and continues to work for establishing peace but we wonder whether the U.S. is really inclined to do the same thing, and whether it is really interested in peace.

Al Dustour: Palestinian unity imperative

LEADERS OF various Palestinian groups have been holding meetings in Algiers with the purpose of implementing agreements reached among their various factions in Aden and Algiers. Any consensus on implementing these agreements and on the holding of the Palestine National Council meeting on schedule next month will be steps in the right direction. These will reflect the desire of various Palestinian groups to unify their ranks and reconcile their differences in a democratic manner. This will be a turning point in inter-Palestinian relations and will boost the status and influence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which acts as an umbrella for all Palestinian groups.

Unity among the ranks of the Palestinian factions will leave its impact on the unity of Arab ranks as a whole and will no doubt bolster the steadfastness of the Arab population under Israeli rule. Needless to say that past divisions among Palestinian factions had their adverse effect on Arab states and the Palestinian inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories. Therefore regaining unity among the Palestinian groups is bound to help Arab states transcend their differences and work together for the same cause and for confronting common dangers.

Sawt Al Shaab: Fierce opposition to world conference

ISRAEL IS in a race against time to consolidate its hold over Arab territories it had been occupying since 1967 so as to ruin any chance for opening negotiations that would lead to peace for all in exchange for land. Israel is thus fighting hard to prevent the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 from being implemented and strives to prevent any international conference from discussing the Middle East issue and the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Israel wants the whole of Palestine and refuses to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. The peace that it claims it wants to have with its neighbours is a mere bordering arrangement.

Therefore, its rejection of Jordan's call for an international conference is not surprising. We are not surprised either by the rejection by the United States of such a conference because Washington has been all along supporting the aggressive policies of Israel and backing its positions. Israel has furthermore succeeded in dragging the U.S. away from its previously-declared principles with regard to occupation and the rights of the Palestinians and U.N. resolutions, and caused Washington to be involved in marginal affairs and matters of secondary importance to the cause of peace.

More serious, this time around?

By Rami G. Khouri

ONE OF the potentially most rewarding efforts underway in Jordan these days is the work of the recently established royal commission to study the structure and operations of the civil service. I say potentially rewarding because past efforts to review the complaints or requests of civil servants have usually resulted in across-the-board salary increases that have largely ignored the structural and institutional defects of the civil service.

I am inclined to believe that this review may be different, and more serious. It has been prompted by a directive by King Hussein himself, who must have appreciated the general public dissatisfaction with the quality of service that has been offered in recent years by the civil service. The focus of the review is not purely on examining the needs of the civil servants themselves, but rather on improving the quality and efficiency of the public sector as a whole. This is an important distinction, and of potentially historic proportions for Jordan if it marks the dividing line between Jordan's old and new perceptions of the role of

its civil service.

In the decades since Jordan's inception, the civil service has usually played the role of being the biggest employer in the economy. In the middle decades of this century, when economic growth rates were slow and the country suffered badly from the after-effects of a series of wars with Israel, it was politically important for large numbers of Jordanians to be employed by the public sector. This cut down unemployment, and helped ensure the stability that has always been vital for Jordanian economic and social development.

In more recent years, especially since 1973, the growing private sector and employment opportunities for Jordanians in the Arab oil-producing states have taken up the slack in the labour force, and Jordan has had to import over 100,000 manual workers from Arab and Asian countries to meet all its labour needs. The legacy from the more difficult mid-century decades remains a bloated civil service, with tens of thousands of employees who traditionally viewed government service as a life-long

enterprise that provided them and their families with financial security, and the benefits that come with public service, such as health and retirement plans, housing opportunities, training schemes and other perks.

The dynamism of the private sector in recent years has left the civil service far behind, however, and it shows in most government offices. The physical strain of completing routine paperwork at most government offices is generally much worse than it needs to be, leading to frustration, anger and, in the end, a resort to ways to cut through the bureaucratic bush. The two most prevalent tactics are to hire someone to carry out your paperwork with the government, or to go over the head of the bureaucracy by contacting senior people in the government (friends or relatives) who help expedite your business.

The increased salaries of the private sector in the past decade, combined with the long-term security available to private employees through the Social Security Corporation, have eroded most of the advantages that government ser-

vice once offered. The result has been a clear shift from public service by many of the most capable individuals, who have found greater job satisfaction and financial reward in the private sector. The lack of innovation in the civil service has also meant that while the senior personnel of most government agencies are highly qualified and energetic people, the mass of lower level personnel are poorly motivated folk with little inclination to do the best job they can. They generally prefer not to take on responsibility, and will pass on work and decision-making to others whenever they can do so.

There are exceptions, of course, but these tend to confirm the rule. Some government agencies have carried out major reforms that would make any public service proud, such as the vehicle registration department, or the Labour Ministry's offices.

The key task facing the royal commission on the civil service, in my view, is to devise means to give the public servant the same kind of motivation, personal satisfaction and material

reward that is so common in the private sector. This requires changing the basic philosophy of public service in Jordan, from a vehicle of wholesale employment to an instrument of efficient execution of public policy. As its name implies, the civil service is there to serve the citizenry, and it can only do this in a satisfactory manner by attracting qualified personnel whose jobs should be a source of professional satisfaction. This, in turn, can best be induced by applying more strictly the principles of a meritocracy, by which the most productive employees are rewarded according to their levels of competence, diligence and efficiency.

For a meritocracy to take root in the public sector, the principle of accountability has to be formalised throughout the system. After all, public servants are there to serve the public, not to harass it or complicate its routine bureaucratic needs. It would be useful, in this context, for the royal commission to consider establishing some kind of public review board that could serve as a counter-point to the civil

service itself, hearing complaints and reviewing the day-to-day procedures of the hundreds of government offices throughout the land.

The average citizen needs to have the confidence of knowing that if he or she is badly, unfairly or inefficiently treated in a government office, there is a recourse to complain, and a mechanism for a redress of grievances.

If the citizenry pays the salaries of the civil servants, the citizenry should rightly have a mechanism to hold the civil servants accountable for their actions. Such a system would quickly weed out the deadwood in the civil service, while promoting to managerial positions those people who take pride in their work and gain satisfaction from the privilege of holding public office.

This is all easier said than done, I know. But the task facing the royal commission is extraordinarily important, for its results could permeate into every corner of the land. Many people will be watching it to see how serious it is about making fundamental changes in one of Jordan's key institutions.

Iranian government under fire over handling of economy

By Trevor Wood
Reuter

TEHRAN — Iran, burdened by the cost of its war with Iraq and threatened by falling oil prices, is struggling with an array of economic problems ranging from inflation to slow industrial development.

The government still has no long-term development plan nearly six years after the Islamic Revolution and finds itself hamstrung by the need to husband foreign exchange reserves.

The 33-month-old government of Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi is under attacks for mismanagement and its alleged failure to bring order to the economy.

The criticism emerged in a debate in the Iranian Parliament last week when members assailed the over-reliance on oil revenues, industry's insufficient con-

tribution to the economy and a decline in agriculture.

Few ministers escaped criticism and five of them were sacked by parliament. Two ministers — Defence Minister Mohammad Salami and Industries Minister Mostafa Hashemi — were dismissed for economic mismanagement.

The other ministers dismissed were those responsible for health, education and higher education.

There was little to show why some ministers had incurred parliament's displeasure and not others. One government critic, Abassi-Fard, said some were inefficient, others causing trouble.

The parliamentary debate produced more up-to-date economic figures than are usually available and gave the first sign that the government's proposed five-year plan had been rejected.

No reason was given for rejecting the plan, which proposed

that agriculture should be a priority and called for expansion of non-oil exports — a negligible proportion of export revenues — and tight control of consumer spending.

However, dissatisfaction over the economy centres mainly on Iran's reliance on a sensitive oil market, while one critic, Mohammad Rashidian, has alleged that Oil Ministry inefficiency has cost the country billions of dollars.

The government points in its defence to the fact that it took over when Iran was exporting 300,000 barrels per day (bpd) — a figure that later dipped at one point to 170,000 bpd.

"We have now stabilised our share of the market," Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said.

Iran sold oil worth \$21.5 billion in the financial year ending last March, just 1.5 billion short of its target. The previous year it sold oil worth \$23 billion, compared with

a target of \$18 billion, according to Mr. Gharazi.

Diplomats say Iran's oil exports appear now to be around 1.5 million bpd despite Iraqi attempts to blockade its main oil terminal of Kharg Island. This could mean that Iran will miss its revenue target this year of about \$20 billion by up to \$3 billion.

Despite the destruction of its Abadan oil refinery in the early days of the war, Iran has raised the production capacity of other refineries by up to 50 per cent to meet its domestic needs for petroleum products.

Mr. Gharazi said consumption, including some imports, rose from 71.2 million litres (15 million gallons) a day in 1977 to 103.8 million (22 million) last year without causing shortages.

However, Hojatoleslam Gholamhossein Naadi, a former member of the parliament's budget committee and an informed critic,

is not impressed.

He says 64 per cent of last year's budget was financed by oil revenue and last year's 24 per cent growth was due to the injection of oil revenue into the economy.

Mr. Naadi also points to deficiencies in the industrial sector.

Mr. Naadi, who says 90 per cent of industrial raw materials are imported at an annual cost of \$7 billion, is equally critical about agricultural production. The area under cultivation for many important crops fell last year and yields dropped by between 3.5 and 17.8 per cent.

On inflation — a subject that many Iranians consider at least as important as the conflict with Iraq — Mr. Naadi accuses the government of trying to make the war a scapegoat.

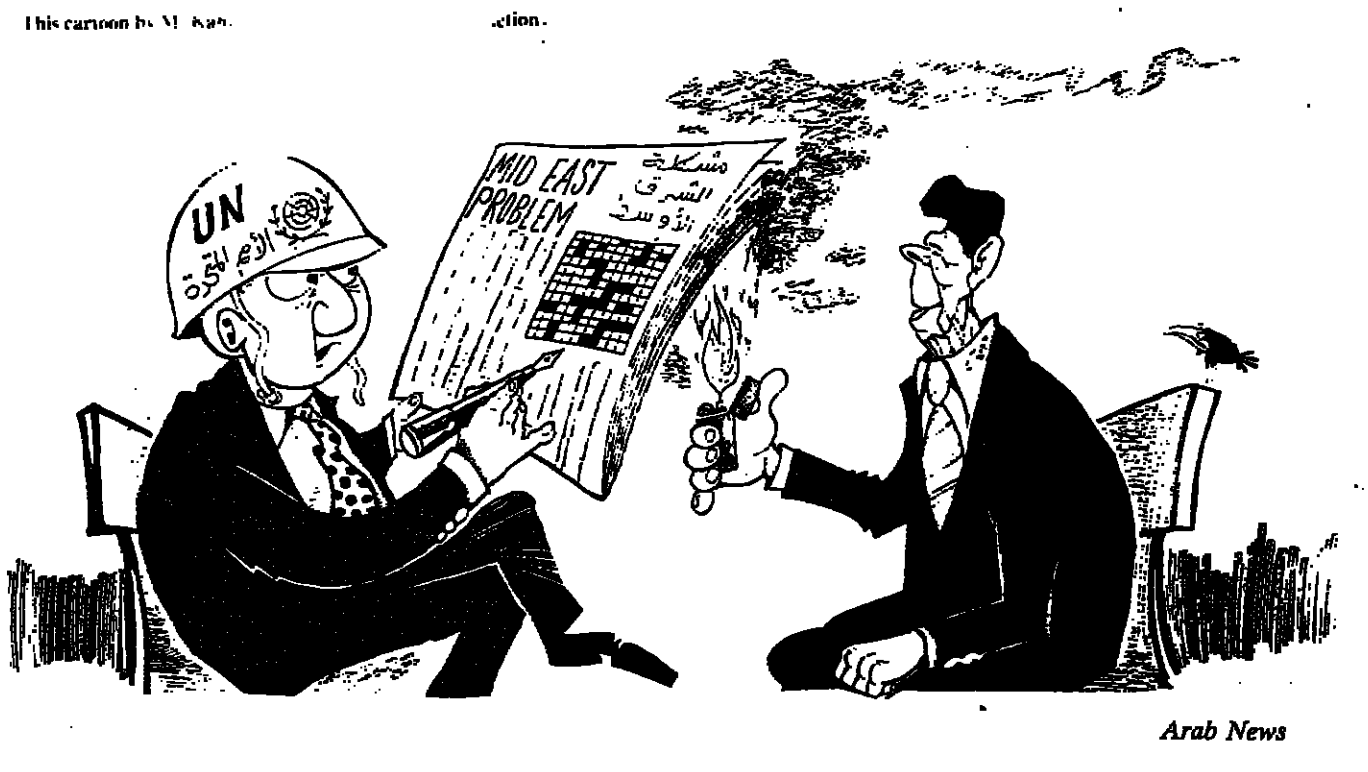
He says that just over a third of the war budget goes on direct spending on the conflict, although

Prime Minister Mousavi said recently that 42 per cent is allocated for the war and war-related expenditure.

Mr. Mousavi, a 42-year-old former architect and editor, regards last year's drop in inflation to 17 per cent from 30 per cent in 1980-81 as one of the government's greatest achievements.

Some analysts put the true figure much higher and Mr. Mousavi has acknowledged that "inflation is still very high and it is necessary to make constant efforts to eliminate this problem".

There is also disagreement over the figure for Iran's gross domestic product (GDP). Mr. Mousavi points to a 15.2 per cent rise in 1982-3 after falls before and since the revolution, but Mr. Naadi says GDP last year was the equivalent of \$39 billion, compared with \$45 billion in the year before the 1979 revolution.



Arab News

Sri Lankan ethnic violence hits economy

By Tom Heneghan
Reuter

COLOMBO — Sri Lanka's recent bloody ethnic conflicts have slowed down the drive to diversify the economy, depressing tourism revenues and foreign investment and making Colombo more dependent on its main export, tea.

Island-wide riots in July 1983, sporadic violence last April and the past several days of fighting between Tamil separatists and the army in the north have tarnished Sri Lanka's image as an island favourable to both sunbathers and shareholders.

A boom in world tea prices and a well-managed austerity programme have left the country with a balance of payments surplus and falling inflation, but senior economic officials interviewed here said the unrest was still a major worry.

Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel told Reuters he considered political stability to be an essential precondition for the development of foreign investment and tourism.

"A solution to the ethnic problem is essential if we are to continue to attract foreign investment and tourists as we hope to," he said.

Central Bank Governor War-

nasena Rasaputra also noted the key ethnic conflict and tea prices were playing in the economy.

He would not speculate on the prospects for a solution to the crisis in which guerrillas are fighting for an independent state in northern and eastern Sri Lanka where most of the island's Tamils live.

Long-simmering tension between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamils, who make up 2.5 million of the 15 million population, flared into island-wide riots in July 1983, leaving about 400 people dead.

Foreign tourists — mostly West Germans, French and Asians — cancelled plans for trips to the island's beaches and foreign investors thought twice about bringing their money here.

Tourism revenues, which had almost quadrupled from 1977 to reach \$129 million in 1982, plummeted to about \$100 million last year. The travel trade fell from fourth to sixth place as a foreign exchange earner.

The Central Bank has just begun rescheduling debts for smaller hotels, the hardest hit by the drop in tourist arrivals, Mr. Rasaputra said.

Colombo's building boom is also now looking shaky, a Western diplomat said, leaving several un-

finished hotels dotting the skyline.

"In the next two years, Colombo is supposed to go from having two five-star hotels to six," he said. "This reflects a euphoria that now looks hard to sustain."

Despite a one-million-dollar publicity campaign to restore Sri Lanka's image abroad, tourist arrivals were down by 31 per cent in the first five months of this year compared to the same period last year, Central Bank figures show.

Mr. De Mel said the industry was picking up, though, and bookings for the main season later this year looked good.

Foreign investment, which was going mostly into the growing textile industry, was already tapering off slightly due to the world recession when the July 1983 riots hit.

Then it nosedived from \$84 million rupees (\$322 million) in 1982 to 385 million rupees (\$154 million) last year.

The finance minister said investment was also beginning to pick up again but could not say whether the current unrest would affect it.

Although tea prices are expected to stay high for the near future, Mr. De Mel acknowledged that Sri Lanka should break away from being a single-commodity exporter.

"We are still largely dependent on tea, and to a lesser extent on rubber and coconut," he said. "Diversification has taken place, though I wouldn't say very much."

Mr. De Mel said he felt the economy was now under "reasonable control" despite the unrest and heavy defence spending needed to ensure internal security.

Inflation, which rose 35 per cent in 1980, is now down to 18 per cent and should fall to 11 per cent by the end of this year.

The balance of payments surplus, helped by the tea boom and remittances from Sri Lankan workers abroad, should grow to \$110 million this year compared to three million in 1983.

International aid donors warned about the growing budget deficit in recent years, but Mr. De Mel said successive cuts in government expenditure have brought the red ink under control.

One of the few budget items to grow has been defence expenditure, which has risen five times since 1978 to hit 2,500 million rupees (\$100 million) a year, he said.

New Soviet awareness of the media role

By Peter Miller
Reuter

MOSCOW — Late in the afternoon the telephone rings in the Moscow offices of world news agencies and foreign correspondents. A government official advises them of an imminent briefing on national policy.

In most Western capitals and many parts of the "Third World," this would be routine. But in Moscow, the occasional calls of recent months mark a break with almost two decades of silence and a symptom of a new awareness of the Western Media.

After the fall of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964, the Soviet leadership, in apparent reaction to the table-thumping, populist style which eventually worked against him, retreated again behind the walls of the Kremlin, as in Stalin's time.

Foreign correspondents were largely deprived of the chance to meet and question Politburo members, who appeared regularly at embassy parties in the Khrushchev era. Soviet opinion on world affairs had to be gleaned from the official press, with no possibility of questions, other than to analysts in embassies.

Not all that much has changed. But recent months have seen a reappraisal of dealings with the foreign press and the birth of a Soviet cousin to a Western institution: the press briefing.

"In effect they have learned how to handle the media a little better — give them the format they're used to but no more answers. When we do it you accuse us of 'news management'," said one Western embassy press attache.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has long had a large press department, but the officials' main jobs are supervising the issue of visas and keeping tabs on the movement of foreign correspondents within the country.

Since June Vladimir Lomeiko, formerly a little-known name to the Moscow press corps, has faced awkward questions for the Western media on five occasions and acquired the status of opposite number to U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes.

The first Lomeiko briefing preceded a press conference by French President Francois Mitterrand at the end of his Moscow visit in June. It was followed by others linked to visits by the British foreign secretary and United

Nations secretary-general.

The apparently new-found awareness that official responses could quickly be made public became a factor in the wrangling with Washington over proposed space weapons negotiations.

To the amusement of Moscow reporters, senior U.S. officials even began to criticise the Kremlin for being too open and for not using more discreet diplomatic channels.

Such has been the success of the format that Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplexkov faced the foreign press on the space weapons issue last month, drawing attendance away from a U.S. Embassy briefing at the same time.

"I understand that a procedure has been established for these things," Mr. Komplexkov said before beginning. Many of the reporters present felt he avoided or failed to answer pertinent questions, but all had experienced the same in the West.

"These briefings have become standard now. They will continue in the foreseeable future," said one young Soviet Foreign Ministry official, who preferred to keep his own name out of the papers.

While the Kremlin had staged press conferences on rare occasions over the years — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko himself faced the media to attack U.S. policy in April 1983 — the first hint of a major rethink came a year ago.

The crisis sparked by the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner last September jolted the Kremlin propaganda machine which had seemed unable to comment for days as the incident made banner headlines worldwide.

Then — to the astonishment of Moscow-based reporters, resigned to having no more to work with than commentaries by the official news agency Tass — it was announced that Armed Forces Chief of Staff Nikolai Ogarkov would face the press.

Most journalists had never seen Mr. Ogarkov before. The news conference, broadcast live to foreign TV stations, was so packed that diplomats jostled with camera crews for standing room.

There has not since been a news conference on that scale and nobody in Moscow expects President Konstantin Chernenko to start appointing President Reagan's meetings with the press.

Spanish stage spoof on religion draws fire from church

By Jules Stewart
Reuter

MADRID — A satirical play about an attempt to reconcile the world's religious faiths has outraged Spanish Catholics and been greeted with flying bottles and bomb threats.

One of the actors in "Teldeum" was stabbed and wounded by unknown assailants in a Madrid street after one performance.

The play's tour through Spain's Bible Belt, the Staid Castilian Plains north of Madrid, has provoked condemnations from senior clergy and spawned wall graffiti such as, "If you consider yourself a Spaniard, don't go to the theatre."

Bishop Nicolas Castellanos of Palencia said the play, about a televised act of religious brotherhood, was "damaging and a disfiguring of our religious and ecclesiastical reality."

The Archbishop of Burgos, Teodoro Cardenal, termed it "a most serious offence against the mysteries of our faith."

But the play is playing to packed houses and the Catalan Els Joglars (the minstrels) Theatre Troupe has thanked the church for the free publicity.

Unions and leftist parties have rallied to defend the play, which has sparked heated exchanges on the radio and a lively debate in the national press.

A mild spoof which highlights

the sort of intolerance displayed by its detractors, Teldeum shows how an attempt to bring together religious leaders of all faiths degenerates into a comic battle among camera-bogging clerics.

The climax comes with a shouting match between an Anglican minister and an Italian bishop over whether to take Communion with tomato ketchup.

The play ends with a Lutheran minister, irate at being squeezed out of the broadcast, stepping on stage to begin a reading of the Bible — from cover to cover. The audience gradually gets the cue and starts to file out of the theatre.

Most of the outcry has been aimed at Els Joglars' Director Albert Boadella, a dramatist whose irreverent plays cost him prison terms and exile under dictator General Francisco Franco, who imposed strict censorship on the arts and press.

There is no formal censorship in Spain today.

Mr. Boadella, who has been under attack in conservative newspaper editorials, hit back at critics in one of numerous press interviews by saying that "nothing is sacred and all human endeavour is open to satire."

Teldeum aimed not to scandalise churchgoers but to present a satirical view of religious conflict, he said.

"If my play caused any Catholic to lose his faith, it isn't much of a faith."

\$12 million needed to save marine mammals

By Vincent Imama
Reuter

NAIROBI — Twelve million dollars are needed in the next two years to save species of whales and other endangered marine mammals but prospects of getting the money are slim, says the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Whales, seals, walrus and manatees are all declining in numbers because of man's activities," UNEP said in a recent study. "Over-hunting, incidental killing during fishing, reduction of food supplies, pollution, destruction of habitats and disturbance of breeding colonies all take their toll," the Nairobi-based body said.

According to the study, only 7,000 to 8,000 humpback whales remain in the major seas, while just 2,000 of the bowhead whale's original population of 20,000 are left in the Atlantic.

Stocks of the fin whale in the Southern Hemisphere and North Pacific have been reduced from 480,000 to 100,000 but these are now protected.

Over-hunting slashed numbers of the Guadalupe fur seal in the Northern Hemisphere from about 200,000 to almost none some years ago. Today between 1,300 and 1,500 exist but the species is still threatened. The West African manatee or sea-cow was almost extinct it said, but gave no figures.

UNEP, which monitors changes in the environment and co-ordinates efforts to improve environmental practices, has drawn up in collaboration with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) a \$12 million "global plan of action to save endangered marine mammals and revitalise their stocks."

"The plan will be a focal point

for international and national marine conservation efforts," UNEP aquatic resources specialist Brent Nielsen said.

It aims to rationalise management and use of marine resources, he told journalists, adding that more marine research and technical and scientific training for developing countries were also proposed.

But lack of money could make putting the plan into operation impossible, UNEP officials said. The plan will cost \$12 million to implement but neither UNEP nor FAO has the cash and neither is sure by whom, how or when it can be raised.

UNEP hopes to appeal to governments, other conservation-minded bodies like the International Whaling Commission (IWC), which has already endorsed the plan, and individuals worldwide for financial help, officials said.

But voluntary aid often trickles in slower and less than expected, so this may defeat the purpose of the plan, they said.

UNEP would like individual countries to cooperate with it. But the officials said it was not clear whether many countries would see marine mammal conservation as urgent and provide sufficient funds.

No international marine conservation efforts would succeed without the cooperation of countries which exploit marine resources commercially, they added.

Major whaling nations like Japan, Norway and Peru have rejected a five-year IWC ban on whaling which starts next year. During the ban, the world whale population will be estimated to assist conservation and rational exploitation.

Our notion of honour: Prejudice rather than pride

By Maha Yacoub

AMMAN — Arab societies take decades to change and advance their mentality. It never changes overnight. Secondly, we are always trying to follow in the footsteps of the West, but yet we stay behind because we move at a slow pace or the West continues to move too fast for us. This may not necessarily be bad. If we are clever enough, we can learn from the West's mistakes and try to avoid repeating them.

In an article in the Jordan Times entitled "Our notion of honour: Pride or prejudice", Marwan Muasher wrote about our society's attitude towards the unmarried female's sexuality and virginity. Brothers or fathers killing the girl who

has taken away the honour of the family by becoming an unmarried non-virgin is, obviously, unfair and fanatical. And, as he pointed out, there are much worse things done than a girl losing her virginity in our society, but they are still accepted. And, in any case, killing and taking away another person's life whether for "ard" or not is wrong altogether.

The problem that Mr. Muasher presented in his article is not common among the people who could read it. And even among the poorer classes of our society, killing a girl who "has shamed the name of the family" is not very common any more, even if most of the

Western media present it as so.

The real problem we face here is the "modernised" Jordanian man who is confused about woman's sexuality. It is so common to hear a man who has spent most or some of his years growing up in a Western society to speak of a woman's sexual liberty as being important. (Of course he would, he needs a woman for such activities). Somehow, a man who has been with so many single women finds it difficult for himself to find the woman he wants as a wife. Why? Because down deep he wants a woman who has not given her body to any other man before: This is just his selfishness — any man, Arab or Western.

Many Arabs who are trying to become Westernised do not realise that trying to become sexually liberal is now "old fashioned" in most countries in the West. This liberty started in the 1960's in America, and it was proven to be a failure. The rate of divorce went very high, along with child and wife abuse, and diseases. In addition, the rate of sexual crimes committed became so high that most probably it is much higher than the rate of killings committed for "ard". Now the West is going back to virginity, young marriages, and marital loyalty, which our society is trying to rid.

The women's liberation movement greatly encouraged

the sexual revolution in the Western world 20 years ago. And then the men began asking for their own rights. And now, starting with the late 1970's, the women's anti-women's lib organisation is larger than the Women's Lib itself. Why is this happening now? Obviously because it enlarged the gap between the two genders, rather than bring them closer like they thought it would do. Now, here we are in an Arab country, trying to liberate sex, while we know that this did not work out well in the West: We are still 20 years behind.

With respect to Mr. Muasher, a woman's virginity seems to be so important and such an

issue not only in the Arab World, but also proven to be so in the Western world too. And even if the man pretends to believe that a woman should have her sexual freedom, unfortunately he would never marry this kind of a liberated woman.

What causes a girl's killing for "ard"? Is it not the man's encouragement of her sexual liberty, and making her believe that there is nothing wrong with it? It is the woman who has to pay for her freedom although it is the man who encourages it. So why not just avoid the trouble of being caught up in a failing attempt of liberating sex?

Health is politics in Peru

In Peru, and in much of the "Third World," health is more about politics and economics than about doctors. Malnourishment produces sickly mothers and underweight babies. A British doctor explains how medicine cannot make up for food, housing and education.

By Maria Elena Hurtado

LONDON — Hardly a week goes by without some major child-saving medical breakthrough: a chickenpox vaccine, wonder salts to rescue dehydrated children from certain death, advances in foetal surgery.

Yet around 15.6 million children under five years of age die every year. 15.1 million in the "Third World." The great majority are the children of the poor. A British doctor working in Peru maintains that for these children, salvation will come not from such medical advances but from political and social advances which ease the disease from which they suffer: poverty.

"Health is primarily determined by the way society is organised," says Dr. Jennifer Amery, a British paediatrician working in Chimbote, one of Peru's sprawling cities. "Understanding sickness as an economic, social and political problem is crucial to finding effective solutions."

Dr. Amery has recently published a book about sickness and death among Peruvian children that supports her belief with facts and figures. Peru's per capita income of U.S.\$1,310 is higher than most African and many Asian countries. However, Peruvians live only 55.2 years on average, compared to 64.4 in Chile or 70.1 in Cuba. Out of every 1,000 children born alive, 115 die before their first birthday; 60 per cent of those that survive are malnourished.

The struggle for life starts at conception, and the probability of an early death increases dramatically if the child is born to a

peasant or working class family.

Better nutrition and health care during pregnancy greatly improve both mother and infant health. Yet in Peru over half the women go without antenatal care, and about the same number give birth in unhygienic surroundings. The mother may deliver the baby herself kneeling on a newspaper or cloth.

Out of every 1,000 children born in Chimbote, the city studied by Dr. Amery, 144 do not live to celebrate their first birthday. The infant mortality rate is even higher in some rural areas of Peru. This contrasts with a country like Cuba where only 23 out of 1,000 children die during their first year.

The chief medical causes of child death in Peru are respiratory diseases and diarrhoea. Both proliferate in unhealthy and crowded living conditions.

"It is important to examine all the factors that have led to the death of a child, not only the last illness," says Dr. Amery. She sees "health" as a series of related factors that act upon the lives of people from before conception to death.

Undernourished, sickly and overworked mothers are more likely to produce small babies, and the risk of sickness and death is higher in underweight babies. A study (referenced by Dr. Jennifer Amery) covering the Latin American continent showed that infant mortality rates were determined more by weight at birth than by any other characteristic of the mother or child.

Malnutrition then says the little energy left. According to another Latin American survey, malnutrition is the gravest problem in

children under one year of age. Malnourished children are more prone to infection, and their brain development may be impaired. A healthy child will double its weight during the first six months and triple it in the first year.

But since the calorie and protein intake of poor Peruvian families is way below internationally-set standards, their children will also be ill-fed. Politics and economics make the situation worse, according to Dr. Amery, because salaries are lagging far behind increases in food prices, and unemployment is rising. For example, 87.5 per cent of the families that drank milk in 1972 did not do so in 1979, according to a survey carried out in two Lima shanty towns (also referenced by Dr. Jennifer Amery).

But advertisements encourage the poor to buy infant formula instead of breast feeding, and to purchase imported and nutritionally worthless foods like Inca-Cola, "the drink with the national flavour". A can of Inca-Cola costs as much as ¼ kilos of fish or two kilos of potatoes.

Almost half the population — seven million people — lack access to health services. "The problem has more to do with distribution and the priority given to existing resources than with their scarcity," says Dr. Amery. In Lima, the capital, there is one doctor for every 690 persons; in rural areas there may be as little as one per every 40,000.

But she does not feel that better health services alone could make much impact on the health of the poor. "Health is lost by the energies drained during work and is gained by consuming essential goods: food, clothing, housing, education," she says.

But current official thinking emphasises the role of medicine in "health recovery" while leaving



A Peruvian Indian mother and child. Poverty and powerlessness lead to malnutrition and disease. Doctors cannot make up for lack of food, housing and opportunity (Mark Edwards photo)

the social dynamics that engender these problems untouched. "There is a deliberate identification of health with medicine which mainly benefits transnational drug and medical equipment firms," says Dr. Amery. Even the health ministry acknowledges that "services are more geared to curing the sick than keeping the population healthy", she notes. She criticises the promotion of oral rehydration salts to treat acute diarrhoea as "salvation bags", which create the fallacy that they are an overall solution.

"Health problems will only be solved by radical social, economic and political changes leading to a new society where the economy is geared for the benefit of all and where life is protected from the moment of conception," says Dr. Amery. — Earthscan feature.

Women should take more calcium, scientists say

By Andrew Geller
Reuter

NEW YORK — Women in the United States consume less than half the calcium they need to counteract bone loss through ageing, a condition that affects 20 million Americans, scientists said recently.

Dr. Richard Rivlin, head of nut-

rition at New York Hospital, said a woman should consume between 1,200 and 1,400 milligrams a day, about the amount in a quart of milk. The average daily intake was 450 to 550 milligrams, he said.

Dr. Rivlin told a panel discussion organised by a drug firm that lack of calcium speeded up the natural loss of bone through

ageing, a condition known as osteoporosis.

This could lead to the sagging of the spine and the rounding of the shoulders — "the classical little old lady", he said.

Dr. Rivlin said the condition, which affected 20 million people in the country, was more common among women and worsened after

the menopause because of hormone changes.

He said lack of exercise, smoking and being thin contributed to the condition. "It used to be said that no woman could be thin enough or rich enough. We now know that this is incorrect."

Dr. Rivlin said studies showed that a daily intake of 1,200 to 1,400 milligrams of calcium could

prevent the disease or retard it once it began.

Dr. Robert Lindsay, director of research at Helen Hayes Hospital in West Haverstraw, New York, said health costs arising from the disease were \$4 billion a year.

About 100,000 people a year entered long-term nursing care because of hip fractures that failed

to heal as a result of the condition, he said.

Dr. Morris Netelevitz of the University of Florida said studies showed that with training, 80 per cent of people could obtain enough calcium in their diets.

He said the disease could be treated with the hormone estrogen and exercise was one of the best forms of prevention.

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Friendship-84 games turn into exciting phase

MOSCOW (AP) — Kristin Otto of East Germany does not like to talk about the Los Angeles Olympics but on Monday she was expected to have another chance to prove she would have excelled at the Summer Games as the swimming competition of the "Friendship-84" sports fest here gets into full swing.

On Sunday the East German student won the 100-metre freestyle and was one of only three of the 28 first-day swimming finalists from nations who boycotted the Summer Olympics to stay within the Los Angeles medal winning times.

Her victory came as two East German men and a Soviet woman broke world indoor cycling records, while field hockey and yachting got under way.

Soviet and Bulgarian athletes dominated a rhythmic gymnastics meet in Sofia, Bulgaria, a Soviet equestrian took top honours in Ksiaz, Poland, and boxing was slated to continue in Havana, Cuba.

Having missed out on a gold apparently did not bother the East German swimmer.

She shrugged off questions about her chances at Los Angeles and announced she would try for five victories in the Friendship games which she called an adequate compensation for the missed Summer Olympics.

On Monday she was competing in the 200-metre freestyle event in which she holds the world record of one minute, 57.75 seconds. American Mary Wayte won the Olympic gold in 1:59.23.

Also staying below the Los Angeles gold medal time in the 100-metre freestyle was Birgit Meineke of East Germany.

Otto was timed in 55.75 seconds and Meineke in 55.79. Americans Carrie Steinseifer and Nancy Hogshead tied at 55.92 to win the gold at the Olympics.

Soviet champion Elena Denberova took the women's 400-metre individual medley in four minutes, 43.78 seconds, a time that would have netted her a silver at Los Angeles behind

America's Tracy Caulkins. In three of the five events scheduled for Monday world records were set in Los Angeles: in the men's 100-metre butterfly by West German Michael Gross in 53.08 seconds, in the men's 400-metre medley by Canadian Alex Baumann in 4:17.41 and in the men's 4x200-metre freestyle relay by the U.S. Olympic squad in 7:15.69.

Also at stake was one of the oldest swimming world records, the women's 200-metre breaststroke, which was set at 2:28.36 by Lina Kachushite of the Soviet Union in 1979.

The second day of cycling competition at the Friendship games saw three indoor world records shattered.

Bernad Dittert of East Germany raced against the clock in the qualifying for the 4,000-metre individual pursuit and was timed in 4:36.47 minutes.

In the pursuit world records can only be set in races against the clock, not in races against another competitor which will start at the quarter final stage of the Moscow Games.

In the 500-metre dash for men Michael Huebner, another East German, clocked 26.479 seconds to stay nearly a full second below the previous best of Alexander Panfilov of the Soviet Union, whose mark stood at 27.469.

Erica Salumya of the Soviet Union bettered the women's mark of the 1,000 metres in 1:08.24, beating her own record of 1:09.07.

Field Hockey and yachting began Sunday.

In Hockey, the Soviet Union fielded two teams and both established themselves as favourites

for a shot at the final.

The Soviet "A" team which had qualified for the Olympics before the Soviet Union and 13 other nations decided to pull out of the games, beat Afghanistan 13-0 and the "B" team shut out Cuba 3-0.

Zimbabwe edged Finland 1-0 to keep their hopes for a play-off berth alive.

In yachting — off the Estonian port of Tallinn — East German skippers Helmar Hauk and Wolf-Eberhard Richter took the lead from George Vossal of Hungary and Boris Budnikov of the Soviet Union.

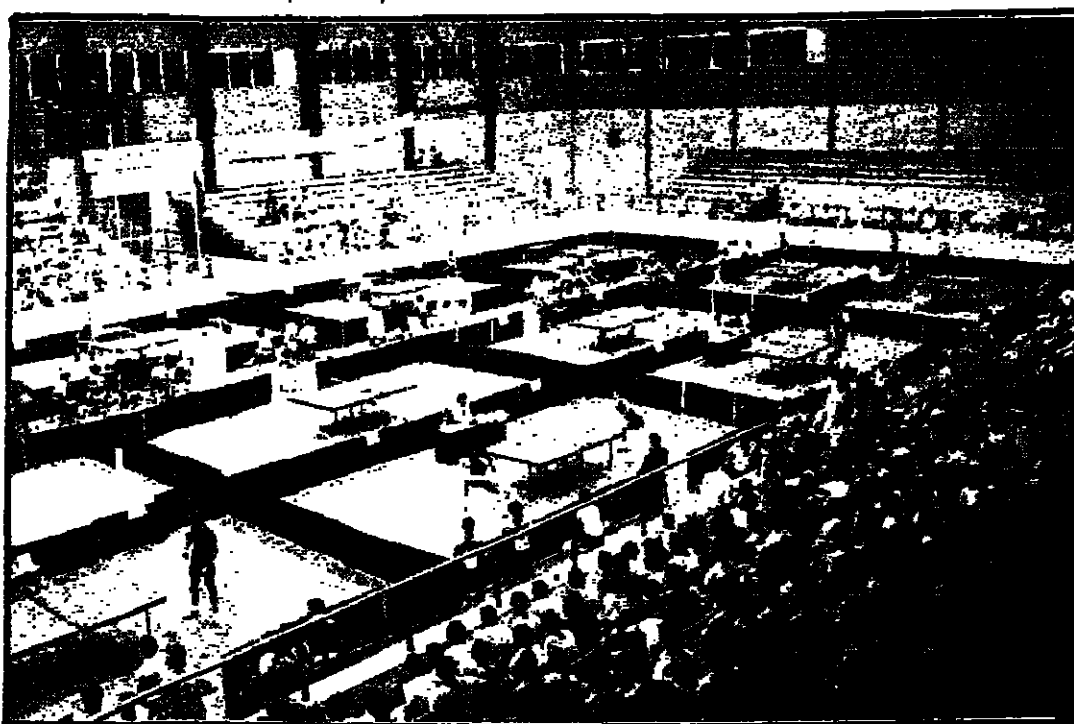
And in Sofia, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported that Bulgarian and Soviet athletes completely dominated the rhythmic gymnastics tournament.

Dilyana Georgieva of Bulgaria, who captured a gold medal in the all-around competition, including four exercises, clinched three more golds Sunday in the four individual events — hoop, ball, clubs and ribbon.

The tournament is considered a warmup for the world championships in Vienna this fall.

Georgieva, who gained 9.95 points for her hoop exercise in the all-around contest, added a maximum 10 Sunday for a winning total of 19.95.

Bulgarian Anelia Ralenkova (9.90, 10) was second with 19.90 and Galina Byeloglazova of the Soviet Union was third (9.90, 9.90) with 19.80.



A view of Monday's table tennis matches at the Sports City (Photo by Yousef Al Allan)

Arab Tennis Federation thanks Jordan for hosting tournament

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received a cable of thanks from the first deputy of the Arab Tennis Federation (ATF), Rabie' Hafeth Al Turk, expressing his appreciation and that of the ATF's General Assembly and the Arab delegations taking part in the ninth Arab Table Tennis tournament for hosting the tournament and for the hospitality they are receiving in Jordan.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also received a similar

cable. Mr. Turk also sent cables of thanks to Minister of Culture and Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat, Director General of the Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO) Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb, Chairman of the Jordan Tennis Federation and Director of Hussein Youth City Issam Arida.

Matches continue

Meanwhile the tournament continued and the final matches

for men, women and junior teams were played Monday.

Jordan has reached the three final rounds of the team matches for men, women and juniors. In the juniors class Jordan defeated Iraq 3-0 and defeated Kuwait 5-0. In the men's matches Jordan beat Palestine 5-1 while Saudi Arabia defeated Jordan 5-1.

Jordan defeated Iraq 3-0 and Bahrain defeated Libya 3-0 in the women's team matches.

Individual matches will be played Wednesday.

Lauda wins Grand Prix, braces for Formula One

ZELTWEIG, Austria (R) — McLaren teammates Niki Lauda and Alain Prost move on to Zandvoort, Holland, this week to resume their red-hot duel next Sunday for this year's Formula One drivers world championship.

Lauda, twice world champion, has a 5½-point edge over the Frenchman after winning the Austrian Grand Prix in front of a jubilant home crowd here Sunday by nursing his damaged car past the finishing line.

"I was glad to win at home for the first time, but those nine points that put me into the overall lead are even more important," Lauda said after the race Sunday. "But the world championship title is still wide open between me and Alain."

Prost, bidding to become the first Frenchman ever to win a Formula One championship, crashed

out of the race in the 28th lap after skidding on split oil. He had been hot on the tail of reigning champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil, who had taken the lead from pole position.

As the small Frenchman, dejectedly crossed the track from his car, he could see Lauda gradually moving up on Piquet and into the overall lead in the standings.

Lauda finally passed Piquet on the 40th lap only to make the 85,000 home crowd hold their breath when he perceptively slowed down two laps later.

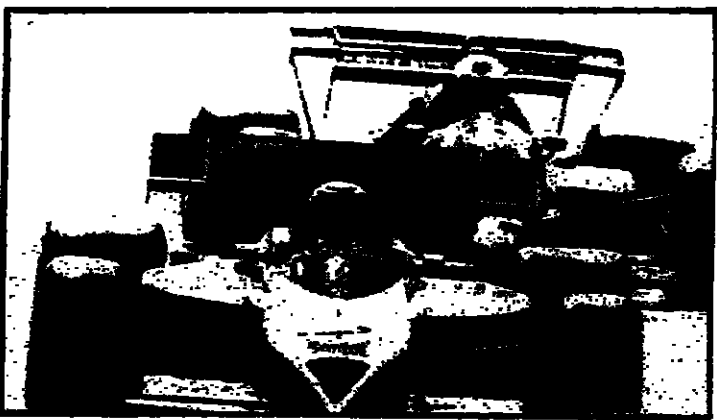
"I suddenly found I had no fourth gear," Lauda said. "I almost thought of giving up but I tried the other gears and found that third and fifth were all right and kept on juggling them till the finish."

"It was very tricky because you need the fourth for a lot of corners on this course."

Piquet finished second ahead of Ferrari's Michele Alboreto of Italy and his Brabham team-mate Teo Fabbri, the only other drivers to complete the 51-lap, 303.042 kilometre, course.

If the Dutch Grand Prix were to

be decided on paper, Lauda would have the advantage over Prost, having won there twice — in 1974 and 1977 — while Prost has only seen the chequered flag once — in 1981.



Nelson Piquet of Brazil in his Brabham before the start of Sunday's Austrian Grand Prix. The reigning champion crashed out of Sunday's event after skidding on split oil (AP wirephoto)

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TIME

U.S. POLLS: LOOKING GOOD FOR THE REPUBLICANS

REAGAN LEADS IN U.S. POLL (TIME COVER ON THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND A NEW MEDIOCRE SEASON, SAYS TIME) BEHIND THE RED SEA MYSTERY (WEEK'S EVENTS AND INTRIGUE)

McEnroe beats Gerulaitis to win Canadian Open

TORONTO (AP) — John McEnroe of the United States captured his first Canadian Open Tennis title, demolishing fellow American Vitas Gerulaitis 6-0, 6-3 in the \$450,000 Player's International final on Sunday.

McEnroe, the second seed here but the number one-ranked player in the world, earned \$60,000 for one hour of work. Gerulaitis, the number eight seed, picked up \$30,000.

The victory gave McEnroe, who lost to Bjorn Borg of Sweden in the 1979 Canadian Open final, a 59-1 match record this year.

After winning his eighth consecutive match against Gerulaitis since 1980, McEnroe now also owns a 11-3 career record over him.

McEnroe had reached the final with a 2-6, 6-2, 6-3 victory Saturday over compatriot Jimmy Connors, the number three seed.

Gerulaitis, who won the Canadian Open the last time it was held here in 1982, beat number thirteen Kevin Curren of South Africa 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4) to advance.

McEnroe, whose only loss this year was to Ivan Lendl in the French Open finals, had reached the finals here only once before — in 1979, when he lost to Borg.

"It was getting to be a mental thing," said McEnroe. "I didn't know if I ever was going to win this tournament, so it's good I've got that off my back."

"I think I played my best match of the tournament while Vitas didn't play his best," said McEnroe. Gerulaitis had 10 double faults and got only 49 per cent of first serves in.

"He got so preoccupied with his serve that he forgot about the rest of his game," McEnroe said.

Navratilova emerges victorious in Mahwah

MAHWAH, New Jersey (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova scored her 48th straight singles victory Sunday in a three-set final of a \$150,000 tennis classic here.

Navratilova scored a service break in the final game, for a 6-4, 4-6, 7-5 victory over second-seeded American Pam Shriver.

The world's number one woman player picked up \$27,500 in her final tune-up before defending her U.S. Open title. Shriver won \$14,000.

Navratilova, who has a 52-1 record this year and has not lost since a final-round match in California in January to Hana Mandlikova, has won nine tournaments in a row.

The 27-year-old Czechoslovak-born player, now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, hit her fourth ace for a 5-2 lead in the third set and appeared in complete command.

Shriver, who has won only three of 22 meetings with Navratilova, made a game rally to pull into a 5-5 tie. She fought off two match

points in the eighth game, one with an ace.

Navratilova proved a champion in the 11th game by hitting a backhand volley winner to force a deuce after Shriver had gained a break point.

Shriver netted a backhand on the run at game point to give Navratilova some breathing space with a 6-5 lead.

Shriver, ranked fourth in the world, jumped to a 30-0 lead in the 12th game but Navratilova won the next four points.

A backhand service return skipped under Shriver's racket and Navratilova had the victory.

"I was pushed pretty good," said Navratilova, who blew a 3-1 lead in the second set. "I had to play some good tennis to pull it out."

Navratilova had not lost a set in the first four matches of the week. She lost only 16 games in triumphs against Pascale Paradis of France and three Americans, Kim Sands, Barbara Potter and Pam Casale.

Trevino captures his second PGA golf title

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (R) — Lee Trevino swept aside his challengers Sunday to win the 66th PGA golf championship by four strokes.

The 44-year-old Mexican-American, who cannot practice because of a bad back, notched his second PGA title and his first victory in three years with a dazzling three-under-par 69 and a total of 273.

Gary Player of South Africa and Lanny Wadkins, Trevino's playing partners and also former PGA champions, had respective rounds of 71 and 72 to finish tied for second place at 11-under-par 277.

Trevino, known as "The Merry Mex" because of his quick-witted bantering on and off the course, kissed his putter and bowed to the gallery as he holed a birdie putt of 15 feet at the final hole.

"I'll be 45 years old in December and I'm not supposed to

beat these young kids, but I got them this week," he said after being presented with his trophy.

Kenyan wins marathon

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Simon Kigen of Kenya, barred from the Los Angeles Olympics by his country because he trained in the United States, easily won the \$50,000 San Francisco marathon on Sunday in record-breaking time.

Katy Schilly of Atlanta, Georgia, won the women's division.

Kigen smashed the race record by more than four minutes with a time of 2 hours, 10 minutes and 16 seconds, and finished more than two minutes ahead of his nearest rival, Dave Gordon of Seattle, Washington.

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SHARABI

"Indian film" (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

EC to hold tariffs on Saudi petrochemicals pending talks

RIYADH (R) — The European Community (EC) has agreed not to impose further tariffs on Saudi Arabian petrochemical products before talks on the issue with Gulf states, a Saudi government minister was quoted Monday as saying.

In June, the EC imposed a 13.5 per cent tariff on Saudi methanol shipments at the request of the Netherlands, on the grounds that the kingdom had exhausted its quota.

In an interview with the Saudi daily Asharq Al Awsat, Industry and Electricity Minister Abdul Aziz Al Zamel reiterated his criticism of the move as unjustified.

"The quota as it stands does not satisfy even one shipment of our products. Our quota ought to be increased and fixed on the basis of

state-to-state relationships," he said.

But he said the EC had undertaken to impose no new unilateral tariffs on Saudi products until the formal start of talks on the subject with the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia with Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Diplomatic sources said last week preliminary contacts between the two groups had ended last Wednesday in Riyadh, with formal talks scheduled to begin in the autumn.

Sheikh Zamel was quoted as saying: "We will continue to deal with this subject with our principle of encouraging free trade and we will continue our efforts to con-

vince the Europeans to pursue free trade policies... and I believe the Europeans will understand this."

Saudi Arabia hopes to capture five per cent of the world petrochemicals market over the next few years with the output from new petrochemical plants using natural gas.

Among the first of the new companies, most of which have been set up as joint ventures with foreign firms, was the Saudi Methanol Company, which began exporting last year.

A second firm, the National Methanol Company based in Jubail on the eastern coast, begun exporting methanol this month. The plant has an annual capacity of 700,000 tonnes.

B.P. to continue South China Sea drilling despite setbacks

LONDON (R) — British Petroleum (B.P.) still hopes to find oil in commercial quantities in the South China Sea despite its failure to discover a major oil field there so far, a B.P. spokesman told Reuters Monday.

He was commenting on an interview published in Monday's London Financial Times in which Mr. Roger Bexon, B.P.'s deputy chairman and head of its exploration division, said the company had spent \$53 million on drilling five wells since last December, but had found nothing.

"We have drilled most of the obvious and largest targets in the South China Sea and they have not contained oil or gas," said Mr. Bexon, adding that B.P. would now be looking for secondary targets.

The newspaper concluded that "British Petroleum has abandoned hope of finding a major oilfield in the South China Sea."

But the spokesman said the

company's position was that "while we do not now believe there are any fields of Prudhoe Bay size... we still hope for oil in commercial quantities."

Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, first drilled in 1968, is one of the world's largest oil fields, with estimated reserves of more than six billion barrels.

In the interview, Mr. Bexon emphasised that there was no question of B.P. reducing its commitment in China.

He noted that while the oil industry as a whole had so far drilled about 15 dry holes in the South China Sea, 33 wells had been drilled before commercial oil was found off the coast of Norway.

"It would have been marvellous to find big oil fields on the substantial structures we saw, but we haven't done that. But there are prospects left so I think you'll find we'll be exploring in China for quite a while to come," said Mr.

Bexon. But he admitted that "any fields we are likely to find in the second phase are going to be smaller, deeper and rather more subtle than the first targets we looked at."

In common with the other major oil companies, B.P. is seeking new oil fields to keep up the proven reserves at its command rather than to add more current production.

Mr. Bexon said B.P. still hoped to maintain its overall oil and gas reserves in value terms despite the disappointment in China.

He noted that the company had enjoyed its most successful 18 months in the North Sea since 1974.

New North Sea reserves currently being appraised in a block near the Brae field, northeast of Aberdeen, would be between 100 million and 500 million barrels of oil, he said.

Yamani says oil crisis will end by October

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani was quoted Monday as forecasting that a crisis in the world oil market will be over by the end of September and by October OPEC would be considering an increase rather than a cut in its output ceiling.

In an interview with the Middle East Economic Survey, Sheikh Yamani said the weak oil market would continue to strengthen and the crisis would be over by the end of next month.

"We expect that the last quarter of this year will witness an increase in oil consumption and demand which will raise OPEC's share of the crude oil market to 19 million barrels per day (b/d) or more," he was quoted as saying.

He said an extraordinary meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would be advisable in the second half of October if it seemed likely that fourth quarter demand for OPEC crude would rise to 19 million b/d or more.

"In that case, we should meet to raise our ceiling and individual quotas temporarily for that quarter. That would be better than having the member countries in-

crease production illegally, so to speak."

Only last week, OPEC oil ministers were saying they stood ready to cut output quotas to prevent a fall in oil prices.

Sheikh Yamani told the Nicosia-based newsletter he was sure OPEC's price structure with its benchmark price for Saudi light crude of \$29 a barrel could be maintained.

He attributed the improvement in the oil market outlook to falling production in Saudi Arabia and Iran.

He said Saudi crude oil production averaged only 4.2 million b/d in July and was expected to fall even further to "about four million b/d if not a little bit less" in August.

Iran's oil output was also thought to have fallen to below two million b/d in August, after having reached 2.5 million b/d in June and July, the newsletter said.

North Sea output is also likely to fall as fields are shut down for maintenance work during August and September, while British fuel oil demand is still some 300,000 b/d higher than normal because of the coal miners' strike.

Sheikh Yamani estimated total OPEC crude production averaged 17.8 to 17.9 million b/d in July, and he expects it to fall below the 17.5 million b/d ceiling level in August.

OPEC committee postpones visit to Indonesia

Meanwhile, an OPEC ministerial committee has postponed a visit to Indonesia due to start Monday, a mines and energy ministry spokesman said in Jakarta.

The committee has already toured Gulf states as part of a campaign for lower oil output by producers and adherence to the OPEC price of \$29 a barrel.

The spokesman told Reuters the visit had not yet been rescheduled. The mission would have been led by United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba.

Statoil boosts profits by 20%

OSLO (R) — The Norwegian state-owned oil company Statoil boosted profits by 20 per cent in the first six months of 1984, a company spokesman said Monday.

Net profits for the first half-year were 985 million crowns (\$119 million), compared with 787 million crowns (\$95 million) for the same 1983 period, he added.

Increased profits from the Statoil oil field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, which is currently producing an average of 425,000 barrels per day, and the strong dollar exchange rate were mainly responsible for the increased profits, the spokesman said.

Statoil's turnover for the first six months of 1984 rose to 16.2 billion crowns (\$1.96 billion) compared with 12.7 billion crowns (\$1.54 billion) in the same 1983 period.

British coal strike enters 24th week

LONDON (R) — Britain's coal strike entered its 24th week Monday with at least 46 arrests on picket lines and a bank predicting it will slow growth in the British economy.

Police said they arrested 44 strikers in northeast England, 39 of them during scuffles at Wearmouth colliery, Sunderland, where scores of police forced a way through pickets for 14 working miners.

They also arrested two women picketing Sutton colliery in Nottinghamshire, a coalfield where most miners are working. The Midlands Bank said it expected the strike to slow growth this year from its earlier forecast of 2-3 per cent to two.

At Gascoigne Wood Colliery in Yorkshire, the biggest British coalfield, more than 1,000 police, many in riot gear, held back 3,000 pickets to allow one man to work. Three-quarters of Britain's 180,000 miners are on strike but the state coal board says some are drifting back to work.

Australia's Labour will announce budget today

CANBERRA (R) — Australia's Labour government, riding high after nearly 18 months in power, will announce its second budget Tuesday and economists believe it will be aimed at sweetening voters for expected early general elections. Income tax cuts and a lower budget deficit are likely to be the highlights of the budget, the private economists told Reuters. Labour, boosted by a strong economic upswing following the end of a long drought and a rural recovery last year, will be aiming to hold its key prices and incomes accord which has pegged inflation and kept down wages. The government has already pledged to cut personal income tax as part of its deal with the unions on the pay front. It also says it will lower the deficit from this year's 7.96 billion dollars (\$6.7 billion).

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed easier after a quiet day, dealers said. They added that operators are still nervous over the possibility of further industrial action by British dockworkers, but no significant selling pressure was noted. At 1500 the F.T. 30 index was down 6.1 at 832.2.

Leading equities were mainly between a penny and 4p easier as in Guest Keen, BOC group, ICI and Glaxo, though B.P. fell 6p to 470p on reports it has lost hope of a major South China Sea oil find. Government bonds dipped by between 1/4 to 1/2 point.

North American shares were narrowly mixed while gold shares ended easier as the bullion price dipped to below \$350.

Banks were a late firm feature, having traded little changed for much of the day, dealers said. Nat West was up 17p at 479p while Lloyds and Midland added 8p at 437p and 337p respectively.

Commercial Union was down 3p at 179p.

BSR International fell a further 10p to 153p following last week's worse than expected results while J. Causton was 2p firmer at 80p, after 82p, following weekend press comment.

Chubb ended a net 2p lower at 269p, after 277p, as operators awaited further developments after the recent bid by Racal, which was unchanged at 226p.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3193/03	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3019/22	Canadian dollars
	2.8705/15	West German marks
	3.2380/90	Dutch guilders
	2.3980/90	Swiss francs
	57.91/94	Belgian francs
	8.8090/8140	French francs
	1773.50/1774.50	Italian lire
	241.30/40	Japanese yen
	8.3325/3375	Swedish crowns
	8.2675/2725	Norwegian crowns
	10.4700/4750	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	349.75/350.25	U.S. dollars

Swedish economists warn against exaggerated optimism regarding growth

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's gross national product is expected to grow by 2.6 per cent in 1984 but the rate is likely to fall to 1 per cent next year, according to the mid year economic forecast by the Federation of Swedish Industries.

In 1983, the growth rate was 2.3 per cent.

Warning against exaggerated optimism regarding economic growth, the federation's eco-

nomists say that their forecast is based on an international economic scenario assuming that the U.S. dollar rate will drop by 20 per cent between 1983 and 1985 and that only two-thirds of this drop will be compensated by higher prices of dollar-quoted international raw materials.

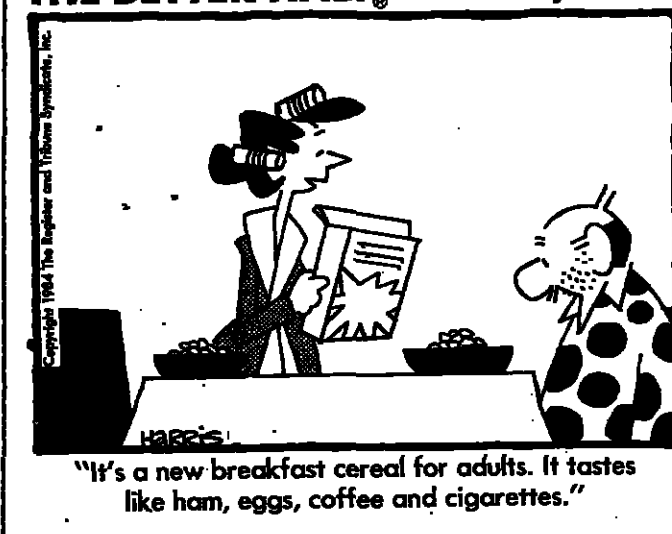
On the domestic scene, the economists assume that wage costs in industry will increase by between

8.5 and 9.5 per cent in 1985. The growth in exports will be less expansive than during the past 2 1/2 years, while imports will show an upswing.

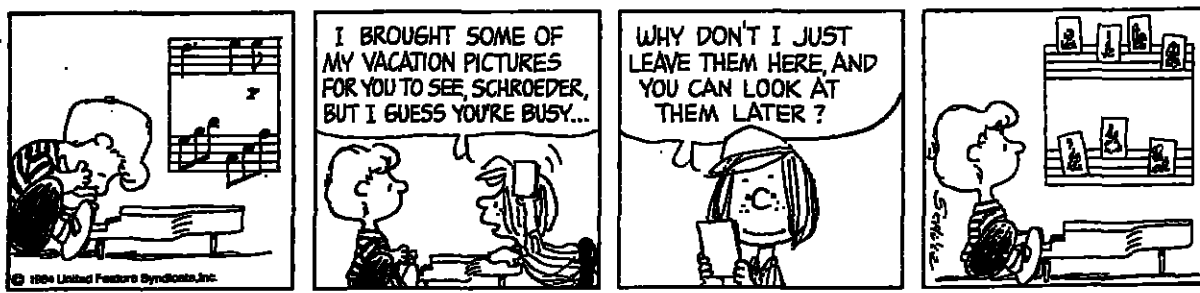
Growth in industrial production, which is estimated at around 6 per cent for each of the two years 1983 and 1984, is predicted to fall back to 3.5 per cent next year. At the same time the 20 per cent increase in industrial investment in 1984 — from an exceptionally low level — will be reduced to a more modest 9 per cent in 1985.

Private consumption is predicted to rise by 0.4 per cent this year — following a drop of 1.6 per cent in 1983 — and by 1.3 per cent next year.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt

ACROSS

1 Create

5 Rope fiber

10 Broad-topped hill

14 Step — (hurry)

15 Kind of mineral

16 Slaughter of base

17 Not working

19 King of the Huns

20 Ash

21 Collides

23 Urban dweller

24 Be in a state of agitation

25 Kyushu mountain

28 Commotions

30 Monastery

33 Part of a check

35 Plant pouch

36 Become very angry

38 Kind of jury

40 Wood sorrel

42 — acid

43 Amatory

45 Coda

47 Tip or hip

48 Limp

49 Play by inge

52 Letter "the fire?"

55 Ritz hill in San Francisco

57 Globular

58 Deled

63 Lacinate

64 Not in usual order

66 Fairy tale starter

67 Hives

68 Trunk item

69 Inquires

70 Hebrew feast

71 Ghetto

DOWN

1 Othello, for one

2 Prince Charles' sister

3 Tool collections

4 Moral principle

5 Trailing plant

6 Tree trunk

7 "— my brother's keeper?"

8 Erase

9 Kinds of socks

10 Dog restraint

11 Not working

12 Skin blemish

13 Condition of sale

18 Redact

22 On the deep

24 Attainment

25 Turk. coin

26 Cubic meter

27 Not working

29 — Tse-tung

31 Address of the silents

32 Love

34 Got a mouthful

37 Gar. river

38 Rome river

41 Pismire

44 Strange

46 Finished

50 Safe

51 Circumstances' partner

54 "— Johnny!"

56 Decamps

57 Portico

58 Pig and fountain

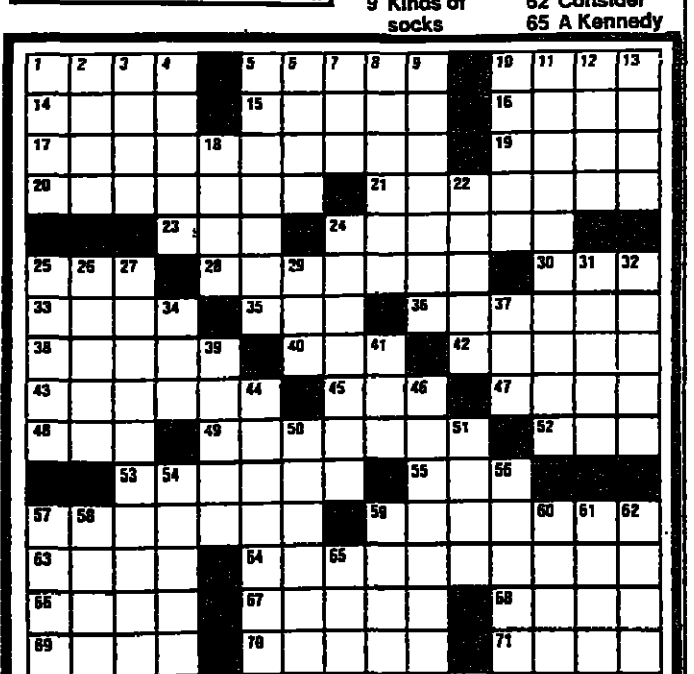
59 Traveled

60 Lower as a sign of respect

61 Light brown

62 Consider

65 A Kennedy



UNIDO conference ends in North-South disagreement

VIENNA (Agencies) — A major United Nations conference on industrial development staggered to an end here early Monday after failing to adopt key resolutions because of deep political divisions between rich nations led by the United States and poor countries.

The conference of the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) closed in disharmony more than a day late after the United States voted alone against what it called an inaccurate and impartial final document.

Twelve states including Britain, West Germany, Canada and Australia abstained and the rest, including the developing countries and the Communist Bloc, voted in favour of the text summing up the world economic situation.

The 18-day conference involving 139 countries agreed on nine of 11 resolutions directly concerned with various aspects of fostering industrial development in Third World countries.

They included education, im-

proving technology and use of energy for industrialisation.

But despite exhaustive sessions in Vienna's former imperial Hofburg Palace delegates failed to reach a consensus on two key resolutions on finance and other development issues and the final communiqué.

U.S. Ambassador Richard Williamson, who earlier in the conference had announced Washington's intention to concentrate future aid on countries with free market economies, said the text was unbalanced and inaccurate.

It dealt with financial, trade and disarmament issues which were not part of the UNIDO mandate, he said.

He also said it was overly pessimistic, adding: "The benefits of

the economic recovery now established in the United States are spreading to the developing countries which choose to put their economies in order."

A senior member of a Western delegation earlier agreed that a consensus on the preamble was unlikely.

The last of a series of drafts on the preamble, made available to the Associated Press and expected to be voted on, contained language said to be opposed by the United States and some other Western countries.

The document said the developing countries were faced with critical situations adversely affecting their industrialisation and development prospects.

It said Third World problems were due to a series of factors, including "inflation, declining investment, protectionism and persistent and growing unemployment."

Also cited were deteriorating terms of trade, high interest rates and stagnation of development

assistance. The final session was also faced with several political resolutions beyond the 11 main resolutions expected to be endorsed.

They dealt with "disarmament and development" — a document drafted by the Soviet Bloc — cessation of the war in the Gulf (see page 2), immediate assistance to Lebanon for the reconstruction of its industrial sector, technical assistance to the Palestinian people, and technical assistance to the southern African national liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity.

UNIDO IV, as the conference is officially called, was this year's only major North-South forum of negotiations, and, observers pointed out, this was the reason why all groups of countries were desperately trying to reach a generally acceptable compromise.

The resolutions that were not agreed upon were referred to the U.N. General Assembly.

Chinese, U.S. navies set for closer ties

PEKING (R) — China and the United States, both attempting to counter what they see as a Soviet naval challenge, Monday appeared set for much closer liaison between their navies following talks here involving U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said the discussions had laid the foundation for friendly relations and technical cooperation between the two navies, including exchange visits and talks between their two naval staffs.

Mr. Lehman, who arrived here last Wednesday from Pakistan, began a four-day Monday morning of Chinese naval facilities after meetings with Chinese Navy Chief Admiral Liu Huaqing, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Defence Minister Zhang Aiping.

His trip underlines the much closer military links between the United States and China heralded by Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger's visit to Peking last September and Mr. Zhang's trip to Washington in June.

The embassy spokesman said Mr. Lehman would visit the Chinese ports of Dalian, Qingdao and Shanghai before returning to Washington next Saturday.

The spokesman, reading from a prepared statement, said Mr. Lehman had discussed matters of mutual interest to the two navies and the talks were extremely productive.

Police arrest four at Republican convention

DALLAS (R) — Four people have been arrested in the Republican convention centre since police clamped tight security on the sprawling hall two days ago.

But all protest marches outside the centre have passed off peacefully.

Richard Johnson, assistant to the city's director for public affairs, said one person was arrested Saturday and three more Sunday in the convention centre where President Reagan will be nominated Wednesday for a second term.

"All were in the building without credentials and have been charged with criminal trespass," Mr. Johnson said. "Further charges have been filed against two of them for possession of drugs."

There have been no serious incidents and all the demonstrations leading up to the convention have been orderly, he stated.

"It's been very quiet. We've been very pleased with the way they've been conducting their protests," Mr. Johnson remarked.

Asked if he expected the demonstrations to remain peaceful throughout the four-day convention, Mr. Johnson replied: "We don't expect any trouble."

The noisiest protest Sunday was staged by the United Sikh Appeal to denounce Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's policies towards the Sikhs in the northern province of Punjab.

About 120 Indians, many wearing turbans and others wearing colourful saris, paraded in the swe-

ltering 40 degree Celsius sunshine from the Kennedy Memorial to the Dallas City Hall adjoining the convention centre, chanting slogans and carrying placards demanding an independent Sikh state.

"Stop the sacrifice of Sikh shrines," read one placard in reference to the Indian army attack on the Golden Temple, a Sikh shrine and stronghold, in which hundreds of people were killed last June.

Asked what the demonstrators were seeking from the Republican administration, a turbaned Sikh who wished to remain anonymous replied: "The United States should stop all aid to India which is a sham democracy."

A total of 13 demonstrations took place in the three days before the convention, staged by groups like the National Lesbian and Gay Network, the rally against Reagan's war on marijuana smokers and farmers, the National Organisation for Women and the Vietnam Veterans Coalition.

About 2,000 protesters are camping out in "tent city" set up along the Trinity River a little over a mile from the convention centre. The only casualties reported so far consist of several people treated for heat stroke.

The heat was so intense Sunday that about 50 people, mostly protesters and some children, plunged into a pool which forms part of the landscaping in front of City Hall. Police took no action as the festive group frolicked in the water.

Column Diana's uncle commits suicide

HUNGERFORD, England (AP) — Princess Diana's uncle, Lord Fermoy, shot himself to death Sunday at his home, police said.

He was 45. A businessman and former steeplechase jockey, Lord Fermoy was found dead at his home, Eddington House in Hungerford, Berkshire, about 60 miles west of London, according to police.

"Lord Fermoy shot himself this morning at his house," said a police spokesman, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

"He has been suffering from depression for a long time," Lord Fermoy is survived by his wife, Lady Fermoy, 42, and three teen-age children. His eldest son, Patrick, 16, inherits the title. Lord Fermoy's sister, Frances, now Frances Shand-Kydd, is Diana's mother. She and the princess' father, the 8th Earl Spencer, are divorced.

Porkers make pigs of themselves

WELLINGTON (R) — Mr. Suckling was there. So was Mrs. Bacon. And Miss. Hogg enjoyed herself. Everyone at the bacon and champagne breakfast in Auckland Monday made a right pig of themselves. The 100 Aucklanders at the party had not all met before but they had one thing in common — piggy names. They were brought together by the Pork Industry Board for a launching of a new quality bacon. The Sucklings, Bacoons and Hoggs were joined by the Trotters, Rhinds, Raschs and Piggins. The party was thrown for pig-named people "as small compensation for pranks and humour they may have suffered over the years," said the board chairman, a sympathetic chap called Denis Lepper. Pig-masked waiters served champagne with bacon, grilled bacon and bacon fritters as breakfasters swapped pig-family stories.

Drink now, pay later credit card system expanded

LONDON (R) — A catering group which introduced "credit card drinking" at 20 of its London pubs last December has decided to extend the experiment to provincial bars. The company, the host group, said customers would be able to use credit cards to buy drinks across the bar at 50 more pubs in southern England. Landlords in British pubs traditionally insist on cash in advance for drinks and rarely allow customers credit.

It's no bigamy

WOLVERHAMPTON, England (R) — Karen Dawn Southwick, aged 22, walked down the aisle to get married. Three hours later Karen Dawn Southwick, aged 22, walked down the same aisle to be wed. It was not the quickest bigamy on record, just a coincidence of two women, unrelated but with exactly the same name and born the same year, marrying in the same church on the same day. Rector John Makepiece conducted both ceremonies in the industrial Midlands town of Wolverhampton.

Reagan sleeps during meetings

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A White House official has described President Ronald Reagan as having trouble staying awake in cabinet meetings. NBC News broadcast an interview with White House Chief of Staff Michael Deaver in which he said that he had seen Mr. Reagan "when he had difficulty staying awake (in cabinet meetings), but he wasn't the only one in the room that was." Asked if the problem were worse in the afternoon than in the morning, Mr. Deaver told the network television: "I think it has more to do with what's going on in the meeting than what time of day it is."

Woman seeks divorce after dog named after her

TAIPEI (R) — A Taiwanese woman has sued for divorce because her husband named a dog after her, court officials said Monday. Peng Ah Chao, 34, was quoted by the officials as telling a Taipei court: "I couldn't stand my three children calling the dog Ah Chao." Mrs. Peng said she sought the divorce after her husband refused to remove the dog.

Rama Rao arrives in New Delhi for showdown

NEW DELHI (AP) — Deposed state Chief Minister N.T. Rama Rao, ailing but determined to show that he controls a legislative majority in Andhra Pradesh state despite being dismissed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's administration, arrived in New Delhi on Monday to press the claim.

Accompanied by four of the state lawmakers he says are pledged to support him in a showdown with the central government, the 60-year-old cinema hero-turned-politician arrived on a flight that had been delayed more than four hours by an airport bomb scare in Hyderabad.

Witnesses said Mr. Rama Rao — wearing his customary saffron-coloured robe and scarf, and carrying a cane — was taken from the Delhi Airport by ambulance to a private nursing home,

where he was put to bed.

Also in Andhra Pradesh on Monday a New Delhi-bound train carrying 163 legislators was delayed by more than seven hours. The legislators planned to demonstrate to President Zail Singh that Mr. Rama Rao still has a majority in the 295-seat state assembly.

There were conflicting reports about why the train was delayed. Some said it was sabotaged by Mrs. Gandhi's supporters, and others that it was mobbed by Mr. Rama Rao backers.

Andhra Pradesh state police said rioting mobs torched a railroad station, a post office, a police station, a bus depot, two district government offices, six bustops and railway property worth \$1 million Sunday.

Most trains in the Andhra Pradesh region were reported cancelled and the railway said demonstrators blocked tracks and disrupted service in Karnataka state, one of three remaining states governed by opposition parties.

Riot police in Bombay broke up a demonstration near the governor's residence and arrested about 24 people, United News of India (UNI) reported. It said several opposition leaders were among those hurt.

Mrs. Gandhi's government sent reinforcements to Andhra Pradesh, which has 54 million citizens.

Mr. Rama Rao expressed grief at the killing of his supporters, but vowed "to continue the struggle against the dictatorial policies of

Mrs. Gandhi."

The central government said it dismissed Rama Rao's administration because he lost his majority in the 295-member state assembly. But the media has reported the dismissal — the third of a state government since May — as a move by Mrs. Gandhi to strengthen her party's base before the national elections, scheduled to be called by January.

A spokesman for Andhra Pradesh police said by telephone from Hyderabad that officers killed five protesters in a village near the Hindu pilgrimage centre of Tirupati, and one in Puttur, 81 kilometres northwest of Madras.

There were general strikes in several towns in the state for a third straight day, UNI reported.

Four prominent Liberians jailed upon Doe's return

MONROVIA (R) — Four prominent Liberians have been arrested for security reasons shortly after Liberia's leader, Samuel Doe, cut short a tour of Europe and returned home, Monrovia Radio said Monday.

It said those arrested included Amos Sawyer, a political science professor at the University of Liberia who has formed a party to contest elections due to be held next year. The elections are part of a plan to return Liberia to civilian rule.

The radio named the others arrested as Col. Larry Borth and Col. Jerry Friday, both members of Liberia's Interim National Assembly, and George Klay Kieh, a

student leader at the university.

The arrests took place hours after Mr. Doe returned home from his annual medical check-up in West Germany to attend to what the radio said were important matters of state.

Mr. Doe had been due to visit Romania and Austria but the radio said on Saturday he had decided to cut short the trip.

It said the arrested men would be tried soon and would bear the full weight of the law if found guilty.

Mr. Doe, a former army master-sergeant who seized power in a coup in 1980, has promised to return the West African state to civilian rule by 1986.

Alleged forgers of Hitler's diaries go on trial today

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — A West German investigative reporter and an antiques dealer go on trial here Tuesday accused of perpetrating one of the biggest hoaxes in recent history — the forging of Adolf Hitler's diaries.

The trial of the reporter, Gerd Heidemann, 51, and Stuttgart antiques dealer Konrad Kujau, 45, on fraud charges is expected to last for several months.

In April 1983, West Germany's Stern magazine dropped a bombshell when it announced that Mr. Heidemann, its top reporter, had tracked down 60 volumes of diaries compiled by the Nazi dictator.

The magazine paid over nine million marks (\$3.1 million) for them and Britain's Sunday Times newspaper bought British and Commonwealth rights for \$400,000.

Mr. Heidemann said a plane carrying the diaries to safety in the closing days of World War II had crashed in an East German village where an unnamed man salvaged them from the wreckage. He implied he had found the man and secured the diaries from him.

Eminent British historian Hugh Trevor-Roper, now Lord Dacre, said he thought the diaries were authentic and that as a result history might have to be revised.

The diaries "revealed" that as a gesture of goodwill towards Britain Hitler had allowed its expeditionary force to escape from the French port of Dunkirk when trapped there in 1940.

They also alleged that Hitler had encouraged the 1941 flight to Scotland by his deputy Rudolf Hess on an abortive peace mission.

But neither Trevor-Roper nor any qualified experts had seen the diaries and Stern magazine's promise that it could prove they were genuine was never fulfilled.

Trevor-Roper said he had been misled about their origin and could no longer vouch for their authenticity.

When West German experts eventually gained access to the volumes they almost immediately denounced them as poor forgeries written on post-World War II paper.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THAT LITTLE EXTRA

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ 85
♥ A J 42
♦ Q 52
♣ K J 94

WEST ♠ J 9 6 4 3 2
♥ A 107
♦ 8 4
♣ 10 8 7 6
EAST ♠ A 107
♥ Q 9 6 5 3
♦ A J 107
♣ 5

SOUTH
♥ K Q
♦ K 107
♣ K 9 6 3
♠ A Q 3 2

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♥ 1 NT Pass 3 NT
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♠.

Much has been written about how to handle certain card combinations. But there are many that you have to work out for yourself at the table.

South's one no trump overall showed the equivalent of a one no trump opening bid. North had more than enough to raise to game.

West's decision to lead his own suit rather than partner's is questionable, especially since he had no outside entry. However, there can be no gainsaying the effectiveness of the lead in this case. East rose with the ace of spades and continued the suit, and declarer

was faced with the depressing task of having to run eight more tricks quickly before he gave up the lead. Once the defenders got the lead they would beat him with their spade tricks.

Assuming a successful heart finesse, declarer could see seven of those eight tricks. For a while he considered trying to steal a diamond trick for his ninth, but against capable defenders there was little hope of getting away with that.

Some study revealed a legitimate play for nine tricks. If West held either a singleton eight or nine of hearts, declarer could make four tricks in that suit. To do that, he needed three entries to dummy outside the heart suit.

Declarer cashed the ace of clubs and led the queen. When West followed suit, three entries in that suit were assured. He overtook the queen with the king and led the jack of hearts. East covered and declarer won the king, pinning West's eight. He now crossed to the board with the marked finesse of the nine of clubs and led a heart to his seven.

Declarer cashed the ten of hearts, returned to the table with the jack of clubs and scored his ace of hearts. Four heart tricks, four clubs and a spade trick added up to nine tricks.

Deng Xiaoping: 'A kingdom unto himself'

By Jeff Bradley
Associated Press

PEKING (AP) — Mao Tse Tung once accused Deng Xiaoping, the man destined to succeed him as Communist China's leader, of treating him like a dead ancestor and being a kingdom unto himself. Mao's words are an apt summation of Mr. Deng's career as he reaches his 80th birthday Wednesday.

Maoism itself seems a dead ancestor in Mr. Deng's China, and although he eschews high office, no one doubts who is running this country of one billion people.

In five years Mr. Deng has dismantled Mao's communes, "smashed the big pot" of egalitarianism and thrust China towards modernisation. He has kept Peking out of East or West Bloc alliances, while encouraging trade and technology transfer from all comers.

There remain many leftists opposed to Mr. Deng's encouragement of rich peasants and consumerism, but his mixed economy-style reforms boosted economic growth by an annual 8.2 per cent from 1979 to 1983 — faster than in the previous 25 years — and may prove hard to reverse.

His government now talks of building a "Socialist spiritual civilisation" on the road to Communism, using Capitalist tactics along the way.

After condemning Mao's personality cult, Mr. Deng has installed two proteges as China's party and state leaders: Hu Yaobang, 69, is party general secretary, and Zhao Ziyang, 65, is premier.

Mr. Deng's loftiest positions are the chairmanships of the state and party military commissions and party central advisory commission. He is one of six on the politburo standing committee.

"But he's the man in charge and everybody knows it," as one Western diplomat put it.

Deaf in his right ear and nearly so in his left, Mr. Deng, who stands just under 5 feet tall, appears otherwise robust as he enters his ninth decade.

An avid bridge player, he has spent much of this summer at Beidake, a seaside resort on the Bohai Gulf, east of Peking, where he takes hour-long swims and has acquired a deep suntan.

"My health is very good," he told an American visitor last week.

A Western TV crew reports seeing a Chinese naval destroyer hovering near his well-protected villa.

A heavy smoker who sits with a spittoon at his feet when meeting foreign dignitaries, Mr. Deng sometimes displays his authority by blunt pronouncements.

On March 25, he accused two former government ministers of

talking "absolute rubbish" about Hong Kong and declared that only he, Premier Zhao and two other people could speak officially about China's plan to regain sovereignty in 1997.

He sent the Hong Kong Stock Market reeling by saying China would dispatch troops to the British colony after 1997 — the reverse of the previous government line.

His passionate desire to regain the colony — and to see the reunification of Taiwan — was underlined by his comment to British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe in July: "My biggest aspiration is to live up to the year 1997. I'll completely retire at that time. I'll do nothing."

Mr. Deng was born Aug. 22, 1904, into a large, working class family in the southern province of Sichuan. His original name was Kan Zigu.

At nearly 16, he went to France as a student but ended up working in a shoe factory, joining the local branch of the Chinese Communist Party and adopting a new family name, Deng, and the first names Xiaoping — "small peace."

Back home, he became a Red Army leader and supporter of Mao Tse Tung. In 1933 he was temporarily purged when Mao's guerrilla tactics were criticised by other communists. Being in and out of favour was to become a pattern in Mr. Deng's career.

He joined Mao on the 1934 "long march" to Yunnan, away from Nationalist troops, and when the Communists took power in 1949, Mr. Deng was given a succession on top posts, including party general secretary. He won praise for his encyclopaedia-like mind and gift for organisation and became a favourite of Premier Chou En Lai.

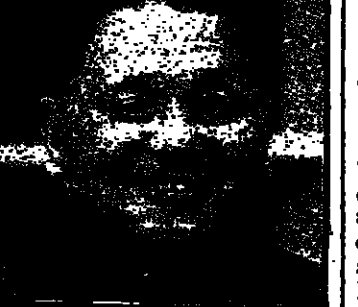
Mr. Deng admits to having supported Mao's "great leap forward" of 1958-59 — a back-to-the-land experiment now acknowledged as a disaster responsible for famine and millions of deaths.

But in the 1960s Mr. Deng favoured pragmatic reforms to promote economic growth. "Whether cats are white or black, they are all good cats so long as they can catch mice," he said.

Mao disagreed and when he unleashed his 1966 "Cultural Revolution," Red Guards labelled Mr. Deng a "Capitalist roader" and drove him through the streets of Peking in a duncecap.

His son Deng Pufang, now 40, was paralysed after Red Guards forced him from a fourth-floor window at Peking University, and other family members were persecuted. Deng has three daughters and two sons.

Brought back into the government in 1973 to help rebuild the country, Mr. Deng was ousted again in April 1976 by leftists led



Deng Xiaoping

by Mao's wife, Jiang Qing.

Six months later Mao died, Jiang Qing was arrested, and in 1977 Mr. Deng was recalled as vice-premier.

In a power struggle, he forced the demotion of Mao's chosen successor, Hua Guofeng, and by 1979 was the nation's paramount leader.

Mr. Deng's ruthless side became clear in 1979 when he smashed the Democracy Wall Free-Speech Movement. His government doesn't tolerate dissent any more than Mao's did, and an estimated 1,000 people have been executed in the past year's anti-crime campaign.

A one-couple-one child birth control policy has led to forced abortions and female infanticide.

But Mr. Deng has restored stability, stressed training and science in dragging a backward society into the 20th Century, and laid the groundwork for a peaceful succession.